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THE WASHINGTON BEE

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POWER IN GERMANY.

Prof. Mommsen Still Active in Patriotic Exhortation.

Although Nearly 86 Years of Age the Famous Historian Continues to Lead an Active and Useful Life.

"Who is the greatest living German?" Fear of lese majeste might prompt the naming of Emperor William, but a more nearly correct answer to that question would be "Theodor Mommsen"—historian, teacher and freethinker—the Fatherland's grand old man. On November 30 of this year Mommsen will have lived 86 years. They promise to find him hale and hearty, and with every prospect of rounding out a ripe four score and ten. He has given way to younger men in literary and professional activity, but he continues in unimpaired possession of his marvelous mental equipment, while physically he defies the ravages which come with advancing years. Thin, silver hair falling to his very shoulders in graceful waves gives him the visage of a kindly patriarch, but the ideal is somewhat dispelled when, in conversation, his eyes light up with the fire of vigor and enthusiasm as he warms to a subject in which his interest is keen.

Mommsen has had opportunities galore for the preferment and fame that royalty can bestow, but titles and decorations have never tempted him. He has lived a democrat, he says, and wants to die one.

Since the completion of his crowning work on the Roman laws, which has been translated into every modern language, Mommsen has confined his pen to brochures, letters and occasional articles on current political topics. He is thoroughly alive to the big events of the day, at home and abroad, and prepared to lend a vigorous voice in defense of cherished ideals. Many Englishmen hold him directly responsible for the wave of Anglophobia, which swept Germany like a tornado after the outbreak of the Boer war. A profound and consistent admirer of England, the English and English institutions, and a fluent English speaker, Mommsen assailed the British policy in South Africa upon high moral grounds. His presentation of the Boer

PROF. THEODOR MOMMSEN.
(German Historian Who Is Still Doing Active Work.)

case in a series of controversial letters with the late Prof. Max Muller, of Oxford, won millions of adherents for the Boer cause throughout the Fatherland.

After McKinley's death the old professor cherished the hope that Roosevelt's Dutch ancestry would lead him to bring about American intervention in the Boers' behalf. He said that "since 1776 the United States, which won their independence with foreign aid, had owed the world a debt of honor which Roosevelt ought to discharge." It was pointed out to the professor that the Boers had had the moral sympathy of many of the American people from the start.

"That may be," he replied, "but Platonic love never bore children."

In 1901 Prof. Mommsen again stirred the German people with an appeal in behalf of university freedom, which he conceived to be endangered by the kaiser's proposed appointment of a Catholic professor to the chair of history at the University of Strassburg. He attacked the emperor's proposal mercilessly, and rallied around him such a distinguished array of scholars that the threatened innovation at Strassburg was quietly abandoned by order from the highest quarter.

Last year, just when the kaiser was traveling up and down the country, denouncing the social democrats as abettors of murder and enemies of the state, Mommsen issued a brilliant manifesto, hailing the socialists as the one political party of Germany entitled to respect, and advocating that liberal thinkers flock to their standard. His appeal fell on deaf ears, because German liberals are hopelessly divided by factional strife, yet the manifesto was a striking proof of the historian's personal courage and unwithering mental power.

Prof. Mommsen has raised a family of 15 children and is surrounded by grandchildren by the dozen. He lives in extremely modest style in a big, old-fashioned stone residence in Charlottenburg, the lovely western suburb of Berlin, and spends his days in the bosom of his expansive family, now and then producing an oracular sort of communication for a favored periodical like Dr. Barth's Nation or rearranging his invaluable collection of books, writings and memoirs. He has a keen sense of humor and frequently bespeaks sympathy for himself as an "orphan." His name still appears among the members of the faculty of the University of Berlin, but he hold no more lectures, only appearing at the gray old college in Unter den Linden in cap and gown on festive occasions like the inauguration of a new rector.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. T. THOMAS FORTUNE, EDITOR OF The New York AGE.

918 F st. N. W., Washington, D.C.
September 4th, 1903.

To Hon. T. Thomas Fortune, Editor of the New York Age.
Dear Sir:

Your editorial, contained in the Age of the 3d. of September, instant, in which you refer to me as "The Clown of 1898," is false in every way.

I have never written or inspired the writing of an editorial, or any portion of an editorial contained in the Washington Bee, or any other paper published in Washington.

I have never known, in advance of reading them, what editorial comment would be contained in The Bee. No article has ever been written by me for a newspaper, and published without having my signature subscribed to it.

As to my conduct in defending the policy of the late lamented President McKinley, against the cowardly and ignorant as persons of you and your tribe, at the session of the Afro-American Council which met here, in 1898, I have no apology to make. You and your tribe hissed me, like a lot of geese and snakes, because I told you, publicly, that McKinley was the Negro's friend. You got sorry, later on and ate crow, in order to placate McKinley and his friends, and get an office; but, you did not get any.

Later on, you got a commission to the Islands of the sea; you speedily made an ass of yourself and disgraced your office:- you were not too far away for your braying to be heard.

You are a political coward; you abuse and traduce, in your paper the memory of McKinley, in his grave; you verbally assault a dead man.

You went to Ohio and wrote and worked for the election of Grover Cleveland; Col. Pledger, of Georgia and I, stumped the state, in an effort to counteract your baleful influence;- now, you have the assurance to give advice to old and faithful republicans.

As to my success, during my twenty seven years at the bar, the people of Cleveland are the best judges.

I can say this much, at least, when I left Cleveland, after a continuous residence there of forty-years, I did not owe one person a cent.

Yours for Truth and Justice
JOHN P. GREEN.

THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The District Conference of the Potomac District Annual Conference met in Annual Session, August 26th, 1903, in the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, O St. between 27th and 28th Streets, N. W., with the Rev. Dr. D. P. Seaton, in the chair, who opened the session at 10 o'clock a. m. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Seaton. Hymn, "Sweet Hour of Prayer." Prayer was offered by Rev. John F. Wallace. Singing, "And Are We Yet alive" Scripture Lesson, Acts 10th chapter, 1st to the 35th verses, was read by Dr. Seaton Decologue by Rev. John Offer Custis of Shorter's Chapel Circuit.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

Rev. John Offer Custis was elected Secretary, Rev. Samuel Nance Assistant Secretary. Marshalls—Brothers Alexander Datcher and William E. Jones. Dr. Seaton introduced Rev. L. S. Flagg, Paster of the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, who delivered the welcome address. The speaker tendered quite a broad and cordial welcome to both ministers and delegates. Revs. Samuel Nance of West River, Charles H. Browne of Benning, D. C., responded in behalf of the Conference. Singing, "Saviour, More than Life to Me." The Presiding Elder addressed the Conference, who said in part: "The fields are white with harvest; the times demand nothing of exceeding activity for advancement." He also spoke of the condition of our people socially and suggested many ways by which we may help them. Singing by the Conference. The Roll of Pastors and Stewards was then called. The churches throughout the District are in a prosperous condition, that is, taking all things into consideration. Rev. C. H. Bounse, of Benning, D. C., reported having made plans to build a new church. Bro. Richard Delaney of the above-named church, reported the work in good condition, both spiritually and financially; the people are pleased with the pastor's work. Rev. J. C. Waters, D. D., of Bladensburg, Md., reported the work in a favorable condition and plans are being made to build a new parsonage. Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Brown's Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., reported his work doing very well and about to get from the danger line, over twelve hundred dollars ($1200) having been paid on the main debt. Bro. Alexander Datcher, of the Lee Chapel, Kennsington, D. C., reported the work under the leadership of Rev. J. N. Still, to be in a flourishing condition. They have paid for a lot and expect to build a new church this conference year. Hon. Joseph Steward, of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., reported the work under the leadership of Rev. O. J. W. Scott, to be in advance of former years, the membership on the increase, and the services well attended. The Presiding Elder introduced Mrs. John Simms and Mrs. Tyree of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, who represented the society known as, "The Women's Organization," of the said church Mrs. Simms spoke of the object of the Association, and her talk was very instructive and helpful.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After opening, a paper was presented by Mrs. Jennie Caldwell of Garfield, D. C. Subject, "What Constitutes True Womanhood." The paper was well prepared and well delivered. Rev. A. M. Green of the Louisanna A. M. E. Conference was introduced. Rev. Joseph H. Robinson read a paper on the subject, "Is the Race Improving Financially?" The paper was full of much interest, giving an excellent account of the present condition of the race. Both papers were highly commended.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. J. B. Warner, of the Campbell Station, Anacostia, D. C., was introduced, and read an interesting paper on the subject of, "The Cause of Temperance and its Relation to the Church." The speaker stated that there is an affinity between temperance and religion; the former prepares the way for the latter. The choir of St. Paul's Church sang, "I Shall Wear the Golden Crown." Rev. A. M. Green, of the Louisanna Conference, read a paper on the subject, "How May We Reach the Masses? The discourse was logical, practical and helpful from start to end, and was suggestful of many reforms in the religious and social lives of the masses.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Thursday, August 28th, 1903. The District Conference convened at 10 o'clock A. M., with Dr. D. P. Seaton in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Brp. B. J. Davis, of Brown's Memorial Church, Washington, D. C. Hon. Joseph H. Steward, of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, read a paper on the subject, "The Necessity for Colored Lawyers in the District of Columbia." He said in part: "There are progressive, indispensible of the welfare of society, the Ministry, Law and Medicine." The speaker proved himself master of the subject. Singing by the choir of St. Paul's Church. Rev. E. H. Hunter, A. M., of Washington, D. C., read a very interesting paper on the subject, "Is Our Church Fully in Accord with the City Mission Work?" Mrs Annie Waddleton, of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, read a paper on the subject, "How to Train Girls." The paper was encouraging and instructive, and caused a lively discussion, especially among the ladies.

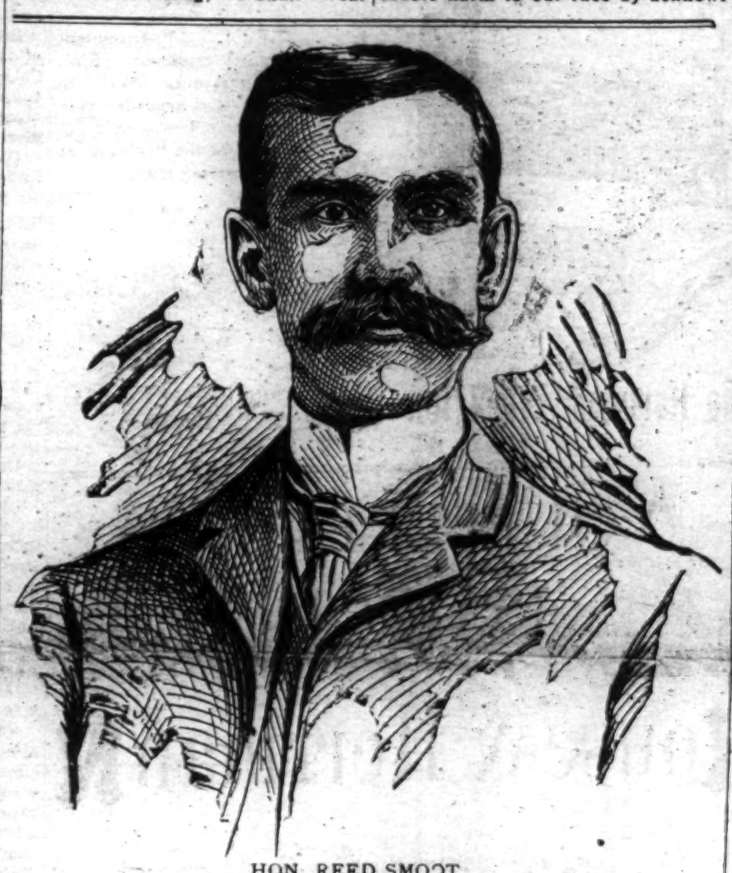
AFTERNOON SESSION.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. T. Gutridge, of St. Paul, Washington, D. C. A paper on the subject, "The Best Means of Inproving the Spiritual Condition of Our Church," was read by Rev. O. J. W. Scott, Pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C. The speaker treated his subject under the following heads: First, Preaching. Second, Class Meeting. Third, Prayer Meeting. It was indeed a literary treat to all who were present. Miss Lottie Crusor read a very instructive paper on the subject, "The Relation of the Sunday School to the Church." Discussion.

CLOSING—EVENING SESSION.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. R. T. Queen, of Garfield, D. C. Rev. F. P. Lewis, of St. Paul's Church, read an interesting paper on the subject, "How May We Increase Our Church Finance." The paper contained many good thoughts. Rev. J. C. Waters, of Bladensburg, Md., read a paper on the subject, "The Lynching Practice or Mob Violence, and What of Its Tendency." The speaker treated his subject nobly and captured his audience from start to finish.

Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, where we were so highly entertained during the Conference, is in a flourishing condition. Rev. L. S. Flagg, their good pastor, who delights in making everybody welcome, deserves great credit for the hospitable way that he and his members entertained us during our stay. Dr. D. P. Seaton, P. E., who presided over the Conference with such fatherly spirit, and, who has been impartial in his ruling, so that all have enjoyed the Conference. We, the members of the Potomac District, pledge our hearty support for the success of the work, Dr. William H. Hunter, Ex-Presiding Elder was present on the first day, Wednesday, but was quite sorry he left before imparting with the Conference his wise counsel. This District Conference was the best ever held in the Potomac District.



HON. REED SMOOT,
Of Utah. He Will Be Disturbed.

BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

Suffrage League Discussed Booker T. Washington.

The Suffrage League of Boston was vehement in its denunciation of Booker T. Washington last night, at the meeting held in the home of W. M. Trotter, editor of the Guardian, 97 Sawyer avenue, Dorchester.

"President Roosevelt has done irreparable harm to our race by acknowledging Booker Washington as the dictator of the American negroes.

I can say positively that William Lewis had to have and did have the indorsement of Washington in order to get his present position as assistant United States district attorney. And further, that Mr. Lewis never did other than denounce Booker Washington as a traitor to his race until after the Roosevelt dinner."

This is a sample of the many denunciations hurled at Mr. Washington. A part of the colored race here and in other sections of the country are not in sympathy with Washington's method of uplifting the colored race. They feel that he is too complacent in his attitude. The colored man is an American citizen, and should stand up unchallenged, the same as any other citizen. He should not truckle to the white race, hoping thereby to gain favors later. He well knows that a willing slave will never get any higher than his own intention.

Mr. Barnett scathingly criticised President Roosevelt for appointing Mr. Washington as dictator, and he declared that there wasn't a single appointment of negroes made without the consent of Booker T. Washington.

At the conclusion of the speech-making the committee on resolutions presented a declaration, which was accepted unanimously.

It condemned Booker T. Washington for his expressed doctrines and condemned President Roosevelt for seeking Washington's counsel, and professed dissatisfaction with the republican party.

HOWARD'S NEW RECORD.

Ov Students on the University Rolls.

They Represent Forty Different States and Territories—Ten From Foreign Countries.

The annual report of the president of Howard University has been presented to the Secretary of the Interior by Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D.D., acting president of the institution. The report is presented in accordance with the requirements of the sundry civil bill in connection with the appropriations for Howard University. The students represent forty different states and territories, and ten are foreign born. At the time of the preparation of the report there were 866 students on the rolls of the university, exclusive of 265 in the music department and practice school. The aggregate of this year is greater than ever before. The statement of the total receipts and expenditure of the institution shows that a balance of $17,372.15 was shown on the books at the close of the fiscal year; during the year $125,580.22 was received from all soures and $138,383.47 was disbursed, leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1903, of $4,568.90 The report gives the report of the various departments of the university and of the branches taught in each.

At the meeting above named the board appointed a special committee of three and instructed it to revise the courses and work of the university and to consider the report of the acting president The report of this committee, unanimously adopted on June 17, is in part as follows:

Revision of University work.

"Your committee further recommends the following action upon matters in the annual report of the acting president of the university:

"That the board of trustees cordially approves the reccommendation of Acting President Hamlin that efforts be at once and actively to secure a new building, at an approximate cost of $200,000, for library, Y. M. C. A. rooms and gymnasium, and pledges itself to aid in every way President elect Gordon in any and every appeal that he may make for funds to accomplish this most desirable end.

"That the board of trustees heartily indorses the reccommendation made in the annual report of the acting president of the university that Congress be asked at an early date to provide the institution with a large, thorough, modern industrial equipment to be administered in subordination to, and in affiliation with, the more specifically intellectual training this institution offers.

"That an effort should be made to establish a conservatory of music in connection with the university; or failing in that, to greatly strengthen and enlarge our musical department: and that a committee of three be appointed to prosecute inquiries, and report at the next stated meeting of the board.

"That the question of military drill be referred to a committee of three, to report at the next stated meating.

"That the matter of a charge for tuition throughout the university be referred to the committee submitting this report, enlarged by the addition of Judge Peelle and Bishop Tanner, which committee shall report at the next stated meeting."

Prompt steps have been taken to carry into effect the important changes here recommended and enacted, and a decided advance in the efficiency of the university is confidently expected. Additional money is urgently needed to enlarge the teaching force and to adequately compensate teachers of experience and of proved merit. With better facilities Howard University can do a far better work for the colored people than even that already accomplished, which has given it wide renown and earned merited public confidence.

NORTHERN PREJUDICE.

Southern Ingratitude has Permeated the North—Where Must the Negro Go?

If you go North you will find a great deal of prejudice against the negro. The South has at last won in the North to a great extent. You can feel southern prejudice in the northern atmosphere. The colored brother is getting persona non grata in the North. At all of the northern and eastern summer resorts he is gradually disappearing as a waiter, chamber maid and in other vocations of life. He must occupy a separate and distinct place on the board walks of the fashionable Atlantic City. While he is permitted to enter the places of amusement on the piers, the time is fast coming when he will be excluded from them. A representative of The Bee took a flying trip north last week and landed in Atlantic City. He was accompanied by Attorney T. L. Joaes. It is the colored man's own fault that he is discriminated against. Every where you go, the negro seems to be the same individual. In Camdem N. J., it is amusing, every colored person you meet invariably has a bundle. Just what is in it The Bee could not tell. The northern negro, to a great extent is far behind. You can see hundreds of them in hotels, seemingly contented with their occupation. They leave the hotels in the evenings after work and they act as if they own the board walks. In the street cars the inferior class will speak loud and will be boisterous and uncouth, thus putting others in an embarrassed position. The time will soon come when the South will be called upon to protect the negro.

Principal Conventions to be held in Various Portions of the United States for which Special Rates will be in Effect via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Md.—Seventy-Ninth Annual Session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., September 21-26 Tickets on sale September 19th, 20th and 21st, good returning until September 28th, inclusive

COLORED PEOPLE'S DAY.

Atlantic City, N. J.
Sept. 6th, 1903.

This is colored people's day. There must be fully three thousands of them here. They are taking the town and spending their money freely as water. There are many scenes of interest and many acts that are ridiculous. They are going through the town like crazy people.

GROGAN.

One of the greatest installment houses in this city is Grogan. See advertisement in another column. Everything at this house.

EXCEPTION TO RULE.

One Foreign Alliance That Has Proved Distinctly Happy.

Countess Waldersee, Who Was Esther Lee, Drew a Prize in the International Marriage Lottery Enterprise.

Countess von Waldersee is now at her old home in New York city. She arrived on the steamship Moltke alone, her distinguished husband finding himself too busy to gratify a desire he has cherished for years to visit the country of his wife's birth.

Countess von Waldersee is far past middle life, but is still a brilliant woman, with vast influence at court. In times past she was credited with more influence at the German court than any other American woman exercised in any court in Europe.

The countess was Miss Esther Lee, daughter of David B. Lee, a pioneer wholesale grocer on South street. She came of an old Connecticut family of farmers and landowners. When her father died her mother took her and her sisters to Paris. There Esther was educated.

In 1857 she married Prince Frederick von Schleswig-Holstein, with whose daughter she was on terms of warmest intimacy. She was very young then, while the German prince was an old man, and it was gossip that she had boldly schemed to get the nobleman for her husband. By a regular marriage with the American girl the prince would be compelled to renounce his titles, so he proposed a Morganatic alliance. This was refused by Miss Lee, whereupon the prince gave up his titles and made her his bride.

Six months later the prince died of apoplexy, leaving his girl wife $4,000,000.

The princess, who held the honorary title of Princes de Noer, the title of Prince de Noer having been conferred upon her husband by the king of Prussia, was at Wiesbaden in 1858, when she met Count Alfred von Waldersee, a brilliant young officer on the king's staff, whom she married some years later.

The countess won the confidence of the king, who later became emperor of Germany, and is said to have finally caused Bismarck's overthrow. She was ambitious as well as brilliant, and wished

COUNTESS VON WALDERSEE.

that her husband should succeed the "iron chancellor." During the closing years of Bismarck's tenure of office she was identified with every movement that seemed to weaken his hold on imperial favor. Dr. Stocker, the famous court chaplain whom Bismarck dismissed, was her coadjutor and adviser.

Her salon, one of the few notable salons Germany ever possessed, was a hotbed of anti-Bismarck intrigue, it is asserted.

Count von Waldersee was raised to practical command of the army in 1873, and in 1900 was appointed to the command of the allied forces in China. He succeeded the immortal Von Moltke as a field marshal, a position he now holds.

The countess' friends say she is no politician, but a devout, true Christian woman; that she carried to Germany where Sunday is a day of pleasure, her family's New England ideas of the day, and has exerted her influence to modify what is known as the continental Sunday. She has also been a strong advocate of moderation in drinking.

The marriage of the New York girl to the count was one of the striking foreign alliances that proved happy, the count and countess having ever been devoted to each other.

The countess has not been in this country since 1864, when her mother took her abroad.

Monks Live Under Ground.

Miles of subterranean corridors, lined with tombs and cells, were constructed years ago, far below the magnificent cathedral at Kiev, Russia. In these cells over 1,500 ascetics perform their daily devotions and duties—live, eat, and sleep, in the grim company of their dead predecessors. For a short time each day they ramble in the beautiful gardens.

The Barber Was Exonerated.

A regular patron entered a barber's shop in Cleveland, and when the tonsorial artist had almost completed his work on him, he suggestively remarked: "Hair is getting rather thin on top, sir. Have you tried our hair restorer?" The patron facetiously responded, "Oh, no it's not that—it's worry."

They Say

Two new Judges of the Police court will be appointed.

President Roosevelt sees the necessity of a change.

Massachusetts has organized a suffrage association.

The white people of this country will be convinced that they can not select a leader for the negro

The democratic party is organizing.

Senator Gorman may secure the democratic nomination.

In union there is strength for that reason the white people want an apologist to lead the negro race.

The Afro-American council is a thing of the past.

There are to be no office holders members of the suffrage association.

Rev. S L. Corrothers will make a strong president of the new suffrage association.

The sage (?) of Tuskegee will be weighed in the balances and found wanting.

The most successful man in the United States is the one who can succeed.

The colored attney will organize some time in the near future.

We do not know it all and it is well to take the advice of our friends.

Think of those who are your friends and who will treat you well.

The Business league that met at Nashville Tenn., was a good farce.

The Colored American that was going to swallow the world of news papers made its appearance last week.

It was a hard struggle for life and when it did appear there were many old faces put in to save composition.

A news paper with a circulation of ten thousand ought to be able to withstand chronic dyspepsia.

Look out for the National suffrage association.

Do not imagine that you are the entire country because you have a little money.

W. J. Bryan is a man who thinks he knows it all.

The Evening Star thinks Booker Washington is a great man.

The Star would have a similar opinion of other negro apologists.

Our contemporary should attend to its own business and allow the negro to select his own leader.

The Bee is of the opinion that the negro race is being betrayed.

Senator Hanna is not at all disturbed It is too early to talk about the national chairmanship of any party.

Let us first select a president then let us talk about a chairman.

The Bee is the Colored American of this city and the proper Record of events.

It is no Afro-American but a simon pure negro advocate.

It does not believe in the Planets, this is a dark Age that needs a Torchlight that will Appeal to the reasons of the people.

This race needs a Guardian to keep it straight.

Some Tribune are false and ry oft'n th ect a Lancet will tend to improve their condition.

The race is on trial and a ni cious repr ve ised

Editor Trotter is all right.

He is no trimmer neither is he ist

No negro clerk can be appointed Deprtmat ofCommee

The only way to succeed is to succeed.

Let us have qualified suffrage.

There is a division in the ranks of the republican party.

Negroes are easily deceived.

There is a great deal for the negroes to learn.

Why can't colored men unite?

The most successful editor is the one who is able to command the respect of the people.

Have you read The Bee, if not do so at once.

There are lots of frauds in this country.

Look out for the man who claims to be soliciting cash subscribers for The Bee.

The merchants are warned to look out for a man who claims to represent The Bee.

ALL SORTS.

The famous palace occupied by the late George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, which cost him over $1,200,000, is to be transformed into an apartment house.

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, of Boston, is having built at Clovercroft, her summer estate in the Berkshires, one of the finest exhibitions of landscape gardening in the United States.

The former home of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in Washington, which was presented to him by admirers throughout the country, has been sold by his widow, the price being $55,000.

Mrs. Amy Corbin, of Phoenix, R. I., who has just celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday anniversary, has never been beyond the boundaries of her little native state and has not been in Providence since the war of 1812.

Pierre Loti does not believe that there will ever be a real understanding between Europe and China. In his last volume, which describes his experiences during the late war, his refrain is, "China will always remain a riddle to us."

Eliza Boyle O'Reilly, second daughter of John Boyle O'Reilly, will publish a book of poems some time next fall. She is said to have inherited a good deal of poetic fire from her distinguished father, who is generally regarded as considerably the best Irish poet of the last half century.

The harvest of this year in the Argentine republic is unprecedented. Exact data cannot yet be obtained, but the best estimates show that the crop of corn (maize) will be approximately 3,500,000 tons, of which 1,000,000 tons will be retained for home consumption and for seed, leaving for export 2,500,000 tons.

MILITARY MEN.

The British army has 129 officers qualified as interpreters in French, 106 are similarly qualified in Russian, 81 in German, but only one in Dutch.

The elevation of Sir George White to the rank of field marshal puts Ireland in the position of furnishing three field marshals out of nine to the British army, or four if the duke of Connaught is included. Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, an Irishman, is adjutant general; Sir Ian Hamilton, a Scotchman, is quartermaster general; Sir Edward Ward, permanent undersecretary of the war office, is also a north country man, and Lord Kitchener, the Indian commander in chief, is of Irish birth.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, the first chief of the new army staff, was at a dinner the other evening and was called upon to speak. The guests expected that he would content himself with a few stereotyped phrases, but the general rose to the occasion. "Gentlemen," he said, "I beg you will pardon my expression of surprise. I have been caught in a cul de sac. I had not expected to speak on this occasion. But, gentlemen, if I had expected to say anything I should have spoken somewhat as follows——" and at this junction one arm of the veteran plunged into the labyrinths of his coat and produced a carefully prepared speech, which he proceeded to read. The apology for his unpreparedness and the evidence of the painstaking way in which he dressed his remarks in advance were too much for the banqueters and he was forced to suspend his remarks until the uproar was over.

THINGS A WOMAN CAN DO.

She can love and not be jealous.

She can reason. Yes, indeed, she can.

She can be sure of her facts before saying: "I'm just as positive as I can be."

She can conquer her husband by chiding him when he is in a lamblike humor.

She can admire another's woman's stylish bonnet without saying: "I wish it were mine."

She can cultivate her mind without affecting a drawl, or neglecting her personal appearance.

She can say: "It was very warm today," instead of: "Oh, it was so frightfully hot, I nearly died."

She can regard things and people from a dispassionate, impersonal standpoint—a really truly one.

She can make up a menu with regard to "proteids," instead of irrationally giving John the indigestible things he likes.

She can surprise her husband by presenting him with $10 saved from her housekeeping, without immediately asking for a $25 coat. — Philadelphia Ledger.

Whiskey $1.10 Per Gallon.

We claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.* We really sell whiskey as low as 1.10 per gallon, and mind you: distilled Whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and under proof.

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Mrs. Bacon—'Ready' and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits.

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"Well, I suppose Rockefeller lives according to his lights."

"I don't know. Sometimes I think other people's lights have more to do with it."—Detroit Free Press.

WORTH FIVE MILLIONS.

Lived Alone in a Big Building with His Violins and Spent Three Dollars a Month.

Col. George T. Cline, a resident of Chicago for 63 years, died on July 7. Without wife or children, his estate, appraised at $25,000, was taken in charge by the probate court. Land and securities valued at $4,000,000 have already been unearthed, and it is believed the estate will be in excess of $5,000,000. Col. Cline was 83 years of age. It is only by a careful reading of every paper he left that the existence and location of his vast property holdings can be determined. New discoveries of real estate, checks and notes are being made every day.

BEFORE GIVING HIS ORDER.

Edward A. Warfield, who has charge of the estate, has already found that Col. Cline held property in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, New York, Virginia and Maryland.

Despite Col. Cline's wealth, he was known to few persons in Chicago. He was a veteran of the civil war and belonged to the old-time school of financiers before the fire. As his old friends died he failed to make new ones, and in recent years he had lived entirely alone in a single room of the Woodbine Hotel building, erected in Englewood for the world's fair and which he bought after the fair. The house has seventy-five rooms. He lived in one room only. He took care, however, that the other seventy-four rooms were furnished

Underneath his bed were ranged eight violins, side by side, each in a leather case and each covered by a white silk handkerchief. Here the Colonel's passion was concentrated. For ten years he passed the time in that room, rarely going out but to infrequent meals, and playing the violin the remainder of his waking hours. One of the eight instruments was an Amati, worth $1,500. This was his favorite and no other hand was ever permitted to touch it.

Sometimes the colonel would not appear for two days, during which time he had abstained from food. He would then go to some small restaurant and invest in toast and hamburger steak at an expenditure of 10 cents, with 15 cents as the maximum. Before giving his order he would draw carefully from a pocket of his rusty frock coat a cornucopia-shaped newspaper package. In this was black tea that cost $1 a pound. He insisted that his cup of tea be made from that. And he confined himself to an average of one meal a day at a cost of $3 a month.

Love Stronger Than Duty.

Two little German lads, straight from Munich, got off at Coshocton, O., by mistake the other day and were sent forward by the next train to their destination in Nebraska. The tots each had a tag on him, and explained to those who could converse with them that they were being sent by their aunt to their father in Nebraska. The aunt had started to bring them over, but when she arrived in Hamburg met an old sweetheart and married him instead, leaving the lads, neither of whom is over 12 years old, to the tender mercies of the navigation company.

Germany Educates Dogs.

Education in Germany does not stop at children; it includes the dogs. New instruction for training those used in the army have just been issued. All the dogs must be thoroughbreds and of the best pedigrees. Heretofore Airedale terriers have been used, but now the German short-haired bird-dogs are to be tried. Their main service is maintaining quick communication between posts. The experiment is already successful enough to insure a promising future for ambitious and intelligent dogs. Henceforth competition for army appointments will be keen among them. All who are faithful may look forward to respectable positions at reasonable pay with retirement on a pension, and perhaps an advance in rank of one degree above that last attained. The picture of the gray, rotund, old retired General-Dog tolerantly inspecting the sad young dogs who succeed him is a cheerful one to consider.—Youth's Companion.

Marriage Statistics.

Marriages average 3,000 a day in the whole world. Of 1,000 men who marry, 332 marry younger women, 570 marry women of the same age, and 98 older women.—Indianapolis News.

Echo Answered.

Gilson—As a public speaker how does Watkyns rank?

Wilson—Rank!—Somerville Journal.

A REAL BOY WONDER

Four-Year-Old Telegraph Operator Out in Oklahoma.

Went to Work When He Was Two, Says His Father—Now He Has Fun on the Wires with Other Operators.

There is a child at Watonga, Okla., that makes the conventional prodigy seem ordinary. Compared with this boy wonder the precocious youngsters who whistle patriotic songs at three and play dance music on the piano six months later, are backward. In Watonga no mother who has heard of Glenn B. Peck says anything about her own four-year-old who may recite four prayers or the multiplication table through the twos. Glenn is the up-to-date child wonder, he is a born telegrapher. He has been a telegrapher about two years, having taken up the work when he was two years of age. This is what Glenn's father, agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway at Watonga, says about the young lightning jerker:

"Glenn was four years old the 23d of last January. I am an old telegrapher, having worked at telegraphing for the last 12 years. Glenn's mother has worked as telegrapher for the last eight years, and is at present employed by the Rock Island company.

"Glenn began to learn telegraphy at the age of two years. The first time we noticed it was when central office was beating 'time' at noon. He was playing in the office and ran into another room calling to his mother that Herington was giving 'time.' Always after he was able to tell when 'time' was given and eagerly watched for it. He kept right at it and frequently he would call out some word he heard on the wire, and all this time, understand, he had not learned the Morse alphabet. We had never as yet taught him to 'send' nor had we the slightest idea that he could do so, but one day he climbed on the telegraph table and began to call a near-by office and sign our office call at regular intervals the same as an old telegrapher would do. We questioned him as to what office he was calling and he promptly named it and also told us what letters it took to make the office call. From that day he kept on improving very rapidly, or, perhaps I should say, it naturally came to him. He would pronounce difficult words when he would hear them on wire. And he would spell words correctly on the wire that he could not spell otherwise.

MASTER GLENN B. PECK.
(Only Four Years of Age, But an Expert Telegraph Operator.)

"Imagine our surprise when we came in the office one day and he promptly told us he heard the train dispatcher give a train order and that Nos. 153 and 154 would meet at Watonga. We inquired into this and found out he was correct. Glenn did not study nor was he taught. Now he can read a train order correctly, tell when operators are sending their wire car reports and tell when Watonga's turn comes. He can tell when other operators 'O. S.' their trains, what office is reporting and the number of the train.

"He frequently calls up Wichita and asks them '5,' which means: 'Have you anything for us?' Very often he calls up other offices and tells them to 'copy.' He will call all of the offices he can raise and then, after he gets them all lined up ready to 'copy'—they thinking it is an all-agent message—he will tell them '25,' which means he is busy on another wire.

"Other operators cannot tell his work from that of the regular operator, as he does not send 'hammy,' like all beginners, but he makes his letters correctly, exactly like an old telegrapher. A few days ago he called up Geary station and told the operator to 'copy.' The Geary operator told him to wait a minute till he got his 'mill,' and when he had his typewriter ready he told Glenn to go ahead. Glenn then told him '25.'

"The operators at the Wichita Western Union office call him nearly every day. They are very much surprised at him, and it is very hard to make any operator believe he is talking to a little boy four years old. The Wichita operators can now tell his 'hand' from either his mother's or mine; they often call him and ask him to tell some other office on another wire to answer them for a message. He promptly replies 'Art' (all right), and immediately gets on the other wire and calls the office. If successful in raising them, he tells them to answer on No. 2 wire.

"I believe we are safe in saying that Glenn is the youngest telegrapher in the world and the youngest one that was ever known to cut out and in the switch board, and when the wire is open he can test the wire by 'grounding' and locate in which direction the wire is open."

EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

Former America's Cup Challenger Soon to Cut Important Figure in British Politics.

It really looks as if the earl of Dunraven might yet cut the big figure in British affairs that he has always just missed cutting—in somewhat the same way that he missed getting the America's cup. His political importance has just been increased by his election as president of the Constitutional club, the conservative rival of the National Liberal club, just around the corner, for the distinction of being the largest club in the world. Each of these institutions has about 6,000 members, a huge clubhouse, an army of servants, and sleeping

EARL OF DUNRAVEN.
(Former Yacht Challenger to Cut a Figure in British Politics.)

accommodations enough to make an ordinary hotel envious.

Perhaps the coming discussion of the Irish land bill in the house of lords may give the earl of Dunraven his chance to gain the prestige as a statesman which his admirers believe he deserves. The earl has the advantage of being respected on all sides. A stanch conservative, he was described recently by a prominent liberal newspaper as "essentially a man who has the courage of his convictions and whose convictions are at least the outcome of an independent mind actuated by a genuine desire to get at the truth." He was under secretary to the colonies for two years—from 1885 to 1887—and as chairman of the historic committee on sweating, which sat from 1888 to 1890, he did work that will not be forgotten soon in this country. He also made a plucky attempt to infuse something like efficiency into the house of lords, but it goes without saying that the effort failed.

Lord Dunraven and Mr. Chamberlain are good friends, and the colonial secretary and his American wife have been frequently the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton's predecessor at Dunraven castle, Wales. Still a keen yachtsman, the earl of Dunraven's greatest exploit remains his effort to capture the cup which is now the object of a similar contest to those in which the nobleman took part. His life, however, has been unusually full of adventures.

UNDERGROUND TOKEN.

Unique Coin Used by the Active Abolitionists in the Days Preceding the War.

One of the rarest of American copper coins is the underground railway token. Three years ago one was dug up in a garden in Indiana, and it was supposed to be the only one in existence, but two others are owned by descendants of the Quakers who were "conductors" on the "underground railway" for runaway slaves before the civil war.

The copper token, says the New York Herald, is about the size of a two-cent piece and of about the same thickness;

UNDERGROUND TOKEN.
(In Ante-Bellum Days It Meant Freedom for Slaves.)

the rim is unmilled, and circling inside of it on the face are the words "United States of America;" on the reverse side is the figure of a kneeling woman, shackled. The figure is symbolical of the appeals the negroes were making to that sentiment of liberty in the north which afterward led to their freedom. Only 20 of these pieces were made, and they had no special significance except to those who understood their meaning and bound themselves by solemn oaths to discharge every duty which their presentation placed upon those to whom they were sent.

The runaway slaves made his escape to some house in Indiana, which was a station on the so-called "underground railway;" here a conductor would take him to another station, traveling at night. One of the tokens would be given to the next conductor by the one who brought the slave as evidence of his own good faith. The person to whom the talisman was presented was bound by his oath to conduct the fugitive to another station.

Gypsies Rarely Get Sick.

Some of the healthiest and most gracefully formed people of Europe are the gypsies of Hungary. They are rarely ill, their cheeks are rosetinted, and so pure is their blood that their wounds quickly heal without the application of medicaments.

Lost Their Sympathy.

Now, when the daughter of the house ran away with the strolling musician, the neighbors were full of tender sympathy with the family.

They called in a body to express this fact.

All would have gone well if the old man had not cherished the idea that he was a natural born wit and that the flashes of his genius in that line could illuminate the darkest abyss of gloom that ever was heard of.

"Yes," he said, "I am deeply touched by this evidence of feeling on the part of you, my neighbors. Not that I objected to my daughter getting married. I expected her to do that some day. But I think all of you will bear witness that I have ever cautioned her not to piccolo man."

At this the neighbors retired to the roadway and stoned the house, then sent a joint message of congratulation to the runaway daughter.—Chicago Tribune.

Engraving Glass with Gelatine.

A singular property of gelatine, when spread upon glass, has lately been experimented with by the French chemist, Cailletet. When a thick layer of strong glue, that has been allowed to dry upon a glass surface, is detached, it carries off scales of glass and leaves designs resembling those of frost on a window-pane. Polished marble and quartz are similarly attacked. With glue containing six per cent. of alum M. Cailletet produced five designs, resembling moss in texture. Hyposulphite of soda and nitrate and chlorate of potash, added to the glue, produce analogous effects. The glue while drying exerts a powerful mechanical strain.—Youth's Companion.

Souvenirs of Great Novelists.

The Victor Hugo museum on Place des Vosges, Paris, will be opened when President Loubet returns from Algeria. A French clerk who gets $36 a month, returning from Hugo's funeral, saw in a crockery shop a cheap plate with Hugo's photograph printed on it. He bought it, and that plate was the nucleus of the Hugo museum, which contains 500 relics of the great writer. The collection is made up of plates, soap, perfumery, saucers, bottles, tobacco pouches, charms, etc., all souvenirs of Victor Hugo contributed by the common people.

Fish Farming in China.

The Chinese are great at fish farming, and one of their little dodges for hatching young fish is most ingenious. Taking a fresh egg, they suck the contents through a tiny hole, and refill the egg with the tiny eggs of the fish they want to hatch. The hole is then sealed up, and the egg placed under a setting hen. In a very few days the fish ova are so far advanced that one has only to break the shell into moderately warm water, and the little fish spring to life at once.—Cleveland Leader.

How Far Men Walk.

It is safe to say that every man walks two miles a day, if only in stirring about his room or office. If a man lives to be 30 years old he will walk 21,900 miles. The man who believes in a daily constitutional of five miles will walk 54,750 miles. The circumference of the earth is 24,899 miles. Walking five miles a day, a man who has walked for 30 years, will walk around the globe twice, and have a few thousand odd miles to his credit.—N. Y. Sun.

Her Last Words.

"Yes," said the sad-eyed waiter, "she has gone away. I don't think anybody will miss her much more than I do. She had the sweetest voice I ever heard—and it never sounded sweeter than it did the last time she addressed me."

He paused and the head waiter eyed him sympathetically.

"What did she say?" he inquired.

"She said 'Keep the change.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

Wife (with a determined air)—I want to see that letter.

Husband—What letter?

"That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it! Give it to me, sir!

"Here it is. It's your milliner's bill.—N. Y. Weekly.

When a Girl Angles.

Ethel—Fred has broken our engagement.

Maude—Well, don't you care. There are just as good fish in the sea, you know.

Ethel—Yes, but suckers are the only kind that bite now, and I want a goldfish.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Rough on the Fatted Calf.

Mother—Yes, and when the prodigal son was sorry for being so bad and returned to his home his father killed the fatted calf.

Bobby—But what had the fatted calf been doing? Had he run away too?—Boston Transcript.

Uncle Reuben Says:

It's a powerful easy thing to sit down an' tell another man whar' he made a fule o' himself, but when it comes to his sittin' down an' tellin' us de same thing dar's a row on hand at once.—Detroit Free Press.

An Optimist.

"He's an optimist."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; he thinks he gets handsomer as he grows older."—Detroit Free Press.

Ins and Outs of It.

A girl's smile often tows a young man in and her father's boot toes him out.—Chicago Daily News.

Mostly Italians.

Of 90,000 European emigrants to Argentine last year 58,000 were Italians.

WERE TRUE TO CHUM

Human Nature in the Fierce Wilderness of Maine.

How Two Log Drivers Took Body of Their Dead Comrade Home—Lots of Sand and Devotion in Their Makeup.

James Bell and Daniel Molloy, of Bangor, Me., have proved themselves "true blue" heroes, but they will get no medals—only the heartfelt thanks of poor people, the weeping mother and sisters of John Haggerty, and credit from every lumberman on the Penobscot for having lots of "sand" in their make-up.

It was seven weeks ago that John Francis Haggerty, of Bangor, better known as "Reddy" Haggerty, a first-class log driver, and he went to the far-away Allegash with 50 others, including some friends from his own town. Five weeks ago Haggerty became sick, having taken cold, and on a recent Sunday he died—some say from typhoid fever, others from pneumonia. No one bothers to find out the details of a woodman's taking off, for that takes time, and while men are plentiful, time is limited. "Hurry the job" is the main idea.

When, after lingering for weeks in a wretched hovel, with no care save what his loyal chums could give him in their rough way, and with never a drop of medicine—when, after untold suffering, poor Haggerty died, the first thing that occurred to the boss of the drive was to dispose of the body, and he ordered it buried then and there, in the wilderness of the Allegash, where the little mound would soon be lost in the tangle of undergrowth, unmarked and forgotten. The task of thus disposing of the mortal remains of "Reddy" Haggerty fell to his two chief cronies—"Jimmy" Bell and "Danny" Molloy, of Bangor. They were to hurry about it, too, for the drive was making slow progress, and their services were needed every minute to prevent the logs from being hung up.

Bell and Molloy flatly refused to do the bidding of the boss. They knew

WAIST DEEP IN ICY WATER.

that Haggerty's mother would sorrow to the end of her days if the body of her boy were left in the wilderness, and they also felt that the reproaches of all Hancock street, where they lived and were brought up together, would be upon them if they should fail to do what they could to bring the body home. The hovel on the Allegash where poor Haggerty died, was 200 miles north of Bangor, and there was not even a tote road through the woods to Patten, the nearest settlement. They could see, towering above the mists, the summit of Katahdin, and with that for a guide, they determined to make the attempt to carry the corpse out.

Telling the boss of Lawler's drive that, so far as they were concerned, the logs could stay there and rot, Bell and Molloy placed the body of their dead chum in the bottom of a canoe, and, taking a handful of salt fish and hardtack, they started down the Allegash. They had not gone far when they found that the canoe was in danger of being dashed to pieces against the rocks that studded the shallow stream, where the current runs a millrace, and so they got out in water, waist deep, and [illegible] canoe, guiding it carefully, for miles. At nightfall Sunday they were so benumbed with cold that they were obliged to halt, and, pulling the canoe up on the bank, they made a big fire.

On Monday they came to a stretch where the water was so quick that one was obliged to care for the canoe while the other carried the body for five miles on his shoulder, struggling over bowlders, in rapids and through thorny underbrush. At noon they came to smooth water again, and from there to the journey's end it was merely a question of endurance. They reached Patten in the afternoon, in time to have the body cared for and sent in the evening train to Bangor. They were so much exhausted that they staggered as they passed through the streets of Patten, and were unable to eat the food set before them. It was an awful experience, even for the wiry, tough-muscled Bangor log drivers.

Having seen the body on its way to Bangor, "Jimmy" Bell and "Danny" Molloy turned back through the wilderness for the Allegash, and over the death of their friend "Reddy," but satisfied that they had done all that men could do, and knowing that they need not be ashamed to go back to Bangor and face the neighbors in Hancock street. And in Bangor those who know them say: "Jimmy and Danny's all right!"

HYMN SAVED HIS LIFE.

And Many, Many Years Afterward His Foeman Told the Singer All About It.

The power of a song is something wonderful at times. This is well illustrated by a story, and a true one, told not long ago:

Two Americans who were crossing the Atlantic met in the cabin on Sunday night to sing hymns. As they sang the last hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" one of them heard an exceedingly rich and beautiful voice behind him. He looked around, and, although he did not

"COVER MY DEFENSELESS HEAD."

know the face, he thought that he knew the voice. So when the music ceased he turned and asked the man if he had been in the civil war. The man replied that he had been a confederate soldier.

"Were you at such a place on such a night?" asked the first.

"Yes," he replied, "and a curious thing happened that night which this hymn has recalled to my mind. I was posted on sentry duty near the edge of a wood. It was a dark night and very cold, and I was a little frightened because the enemy was supposed to be very near. About midnight, when everything was very still, and I was feeling homesick and miserable and weary, I thought that I would comfort myself by praying and singing a hymn. I remember singing this hymn:

"All my trust on Thee is stayed,
All my help from Thee I bring;
Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing.

"After singing that a strange peace came down upon me, and through the long night I felt no more fear."

"Now," said the other, "listen to my story. I was a union soldier and was in the woods that night with a party of scouts. I saw you standing, although I did not see your face. My men had their rifles focused upon you, waiting the word to fire, but when you sang out:

"Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing.

I said: "Boys, lower your rifles; we will go home."

ANIMALS AT FUNERALS.

Birds, Dogs and Horses Follow Masters to Their Graves, Because of Strange Whims.

Provisions in wills, and the last requests of dying men, often account for strange funerals. A funeral in a small eastern city attracted attention recently, although it differed only slightly from the usual kind. On the velvet pall which covered the coffin was a large white handkerchief, on which rested a couple of small bird cages, each with a canary inside.

It was a bright, sunny day, and the attention of all passers-by was attracted towards the gloomy procession. The funeral was that of a bird fancier, who, just before his death, had made his wife promise that his two pet canaries should accompany his coffin to the grave. Little bits of crape were tied round their cages. The woodwork had also been stained a dark color, which gave them a peculiar appearance.

The death of a famous dog fancier near Albany, N. Y., was followed by a funeral in which half the attendants belonged to the canine species, each of

THE BIRD MOURNERS.

the human mourners leading by a string some favorite animal of the fancier. The dogs behaved as though they perfectly understood the real nature of the ceremony in which they were assisting.

It is not uncommon for the favorite horse of a military officer to take part in the procession at his master's funeral. This sentiment also finds expression among other classes of society. A cab horse in Sioux City, Ia., followed his former driver to the grave, and in London recently 40 of his horses followed the hearse which contained a teaming contractor. All the animals were draped with black cloth.

Low Rents in Holland.

A tidy room, pleasant and sunny, can be rented in The Hague, Holland, for 62 cents a week.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The only surviving member of Lord Derby's administration is the duke of Rutland, who is now in his 85th year. As Lord John Manners the duke served two terms as postmaster general. There is a story to the effect that in a country post office the damsel in charge treated Lord John very uncivilly, not being aware, of course, of his identity. When her attitude became unbearable the stranger handed in his card, inscribed "Manners," and the hint was both complete and immediate in its effect.

King Edward's appointment of Sir Evelyn Wood to be a field marshal has brought out the interesting fact that the family of the king was once deeply indebted to the grandfather of Gen. Wood, Matthew Wood, a London merchant. It was through the generosity of the old merchant that the duke of Kent was able to come to England from Germany so that the future Queen Victoria could be born on British soil. The first baronetcy bestowed by Queen Victoria upon her accession was to Matthew Wood.

Sculptor Trentanova's bronze bust of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis has arrived in Washington from Italy. Signor Trentanove is now on his way to this country and will be present at the unveiling of the work which will be placed over the grave of Senator Davis in Arlington. The bust will rest on a base of bronze Italian marble. In the pedestal are chiseled in relief on the four sides the words "Soldier," "Scholar," "Statesman" and "Friend." On one side halfway down is the inscription: "Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, June 16, 1838—Nov. 27, 1900."

An interesting story is told in connection with the new Chartran portrait of Secretary Shaw. Chartran always charges $6,000 for his pictures, but Mr. Shaw beat him down to $3,500 while the picture was being painted. When it was nearly completed the artist turned to the secretary and asked him who was to pay the $2,500, he or the government. The secretary said that the government was. Quick as a flash Chartran said it was worth $3,000 and swept his brush across one of the eyes in the portrait. Secretary Shaw looked at it aghast. He was winking at himself from the canvas, but he had to pay the $3,000.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Three pairs of Siamese twin fishes have been hatched at the New York aquarium.

A tropical substitute for the potato, already being tried in French colonies, is Coleus Coppini, a new edible of the mint or labiate family. Its tubers, which average an inch and a half in length, closely resemble the potato in flavor when prepared in the same way.

The aurora borealis, as lately seen in the early afternoon by an English observer, appeared as a black arch with black streamers, against a blue sky. The sun was shining brightly, and some bright white clouds were being driven rapidly in front of the aurora.

Surgeon Edgar Means, of the army, has given a wonderful collection of rats to the national museum. It is said to be the most complete collection in existence and contains specimens of all known varieties of rats. Surgeon Means has been a lifetime in making his collection.

Coffee berries are understood to contain about one per cent. of caffeine, to which the stimulating properties are due. In a late analysis of nine kinds at the Pasteur institute, M. Bertrand has found that Coffea Canephora contains as much as 1.97 per cent. of caffeine, but that two species—C. Humboltiana and C. Mauritiana—are practically free from the stimulating alkaloid, not more than 0.07 per cent. appearing in either.

A remarkable sea monster was recently caught in Port Fairly bay by some fishermen. It measured nine feet six inches in length, had a tail like that of the screw tail shaft, no teeth, a nose like a rhinoceros, a head like an elephant, two dorsal fins, four side fins and two steering fins. The skin was black and very soft. The most experienced fishermen say the specimen is altogether new to them. They cannot hazard a guess as to the species. The fish has been sent to the Melbourne museum.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Baptist denomination has five associations and 108 churches in Russia, 117 preachers, 136 chapels, 457 preaching places and 21,110 church members.

In Rome there are one pope, 30 cardinals, 35 bishops, 1,369 priests, 2,832 monks, 3,212 nuns, making in all 7,479 persons charged with spiritual calling among a population of 400,000. So that there is in Rome one spiritual to every 54 inhabitants, while in the large Protestant cities of Germany there is but one spiritual to 10,000 inhabitants.

The Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, an American nonsectarian institution, has 627 students in medicine, pharmacy, commerce, arts or archaeology. Twenty-eight of the 45 professors are Americans and English is the principal medium of instruction. Its students come from Turkey, Greece, Persia, Egypt and the Soudan.

The free churches in England—those of all denominations federated for the purpose of cooperative effort, have a total membership of 1,982,801, who contribute $30,000,000 a year to religious and charitable objects, not counting special sums raised for "jubilee" or "new century" offerings. They have in their churches 388,000 Sunday school teachers. The young people in their Sunday schools number this year 3,231,539, a notable increase of 44,000 over last year.

WISEST OF MONKEYS.

A Chimpanzee of Rare Intelligence and Fine Manners.

He Lives in a Private Apartment Supplied with All Modern Conveniences—Not a Success as an Electrician.

There have been other monkeys who have worn dress suits, eaten at table with knife and fork, ridden bicycles, slept in beds, and all that sort of thing, but they have done these things usually at the end of a whip lash. But with Consul it is very different. Consul is a chimpanzee of rare intelligence. He enjoys whatever he is doing. He is a natural-born humorist, and a most precocious child of four years. At present he infests a spacious apartment in a Coney Island palace as the star boarder and bosom companion of Frank C. Bostock. His nature has endeared him to the hearts of all who have had the good fortune to know him.

Consul arrived at the port of New York recently, after a pleasant voyage across the ocean aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. On his arrival he rode with his hat and suit cases gathered about him in his cab to his suite at a hotel.

Consul is only about three feet high, and his legs are so short that he has to fold up his fingers and walk on his knuckles when he drops to all fours. His lips are thin, but most extensive; when he smiles they reach from ear to ear. For one so young, he wears a fine set of side whiskers, which meet and disappears beneath his chin, but the rest of his face is fairly smooth. His nose is not noticeable, but there is a fine, long upper lip. His ears are generous to a fault, and his forehead is so low that the tips of his ears, had they eyes, could see each other over the top of his head. He is rather sensitive about his large ears, and conceals the deformity under a spacious jockey cap, which he wears, even to bed.

Consul is very fond of children, especially the curly-haired boys of the

"GOOD MORNING!"
(Consul, Said to Be the Most Intelligent Monkey Living.)

Bostock family, and at the hotel in New York his chief delight was to outdo the little boys in turning somersets over the bed and landing on his feet on the floor beyond. These three had very happy times playing the children's game known as "follow the leader." Consul was the "leader," and the children tried to do everything he did, while Consul, after he performed, sat gravely on the bed and saw to it that they did it accurately. The children "followed" most acceptably, jumping down from the headboard on to the bed, over tables, chairs and trunks, but when it came to swinging from the chandelier and landing in a heap on the bed fully ten feet away, the children had to admit the superiority of the agile four-year-old.

As quickly as his apartment at Coney Island was ready for occupancy, Consul moved in. It consists of one large room in a corner of the palace, upon a raised platform, about 75 feet long. In that space are his gymnasium, his dining-room, his bedroom, his reception parlor and his private office—a box in one corner where he goes to sleep away from the prying eyes of the public. The whole is lighted by electric lights reflected by corrugated tin. Consul knows they are tin, because he went up the step ladder and the back of the electrician, who was standing on top of it, and tested the matter with his teeth. After a couple of tries, which resulted in nothing but teeth marks on the metal, he concluded that they were nice to look upon, but not good to eat, and came away gravely, much to the relief of the electrician. He learned, too, that electric bulbs conceal a great noise within themselves. He has been afraid of them ever since the time he threw one on the floor, and it exploded, throwing the fragments in a shower of glass all over him, the globe mysteriously disappearing in the noise. When that happened Consul's hair rose on his head and he retreated against the confines of his iron bars, a fit subject for a comic artist.

The only thing lacking in his apartment is a bathtub. But once every day his valet takes him down to the ocean front and gives him a bath in the surf. In order to avoid the crowd that operation is performed at night or just after daylight in the morning.

Sea Serpent Not a Myth.

The naturalist of the Belgica expedition lately told the Zoological society, of France, that he believes the sea serpent to exist, and that it is not at all an imaginary creature of song and story. He says it is not a reptile, but a mammal of the order of the pinnipeds, to which family the seals belong. In form it resembles somewhat the extinct plesiosaurus, attaining a length of 200 feet, and the head and neck being one-fourth of the length, the trunk one-fourth, and the tail one-half. It never approaches the coast except in pursuit of the fish on which it lives. The commander of a French torpedo boat, he says, chased a pair of the creatures in the China sea, and fired shells at them.

The Bee.

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NEEDLESS ALARM.

Prognosticators, prophets, pessimists, alarmists, altruists and what not, are just now being troubled with cacoethes scribendi in their endeavor to solve what they are pleased to call the negro question.

All sorts of theories are being exploited to show that the negro belongs to a very different species from that of those who style themselves white, for the want of a more definite designation.

These would be benefactors are simply wasting time and complicating matters more and more. In the first place, whatever may be said to the contrary, the negro is a living and indisputable factor in the genus homo and the more the matter is considered the less consolation will negro-phobists be able to extract from it.

There are certain well established lines along which races and nations must move leading to higher forms of civilized life. The history of nations and races has clearly established this.

Asiatic, African and European have all moved under the direction of the same law of human progress. The philosophy of the orientals, the architecture and dialectics of the African and the more recent utilitarianism and inventiveness of the European, are all expressions of the same law. In each of these cases environment has been the exciting and modifying cause and the nature of the environment determined the social, moral and natural growth. History has clearly demonstrated this. Where now are Troy and carthage, Rome and Athens? And what influences have wrought them either ruins or declining states? In a word, the cause is brute force, the predominance of physical power, inspired by the spirit of greed and tyranny.

The justification for the exercise of this brute force is the foolish presumption that certain races are inherently superior to others. This presumption has produced more misery and tyranny than any other social force. It is this same assumption of superiority which stimulates so many whites to arrogate to themselves the privilige of interpreting the designs of the Almigaty and explaining the destiny of the human race.

The only problem involved in the so-called negro question is that as to whether the whites will cease to interfere with the divine plan, be fair and honest and quit their meaness.

It is a question as to whether they will allow the law of association, the principle of right, of justice to operate without prejudice. There is no negro problem. It is a white man's problem, to be solved by white people and conditioned entirely upon the amount of honor of truth, of justice and reason that is permitted to enter into its solution. And if they confine themselves to their own problem, there need be no fear of the negro.

But we can hardly hope for so honorable a disposition of the matter. The fact is that these enthusiasts are only assuming a negro problem. The negro is advancing too fast to suit his white competitor. He is demonstrating the fallacy of the worn out doctrine of inferiority. He is becoming more intelligent, more and more skillful, more and more self-sustaining and independent and for these reasons he is being more and more antagonized. To offset his growing intelligence it is proposed to curtail his educational advantages, to hinder his thrift, they bar him from labor organizations and to restrict his independence they propose to disfranchise him. The conclusion is irresistible. The problem is a white man's problem, a question as to how the white man can advance at the expense of the negro. These writers who are numerous are laboring under the delusion that they are doing much to estrange the races and advancing the true interests of the whites. But they are not as powerful as they imagine. They are making a great noise and flourishing of trumphets, but it will be of no avail. The friends of the negro are legion. They are pausing to see at what lengths the enemies of right and justice will go in their mad career, only to wake up some day and administer a terrible rebuke to those who have always sought to destroy law and order and install prejudice, hate and mob rule.

All the same the negro will keep on the even tenor of his way, gradually advancing on all lines which make for manhood and independence always relying upon the justice, wisdom and friendship of those noble whites whose history has shown them to be on the side of fair dealing and who are still imbued with the doctrine of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

Afro-American Council Emphasizes Its Cowardice.

Our esteemed contemporary is responsible for the information that the Afro-American Council is appealing for funds to pay "the best talent" to prosecute suits in the Supreme Court against Southern disfranchising state constitutions. Who are these persons designated the best talent? The whole country should know that the great Afro-American Council would not encourage paying any Negro lawyer one cent for fighting battles in the courts unless that Negro lawyer played second fiddle to some white lawyer. The Hon. George H. White, who lent his aid to this Council was placed in thissame ridiculous situation by this same Council. Is it true that the Negro's plain equal right to vote and do other acts that white men may do, are so difficult to understand that no Negro lawyer is yet able to present them? Was not the only contention ever won in the Supreme Court, of universal value to all Negroes, won by Negro lawyers? Does not this aristocratic council know that Mr. Wilford H. Smith, formerly of Texas, and now of New York, aided by Mr. Hewlett of this city, won the contention against discrimination in selecting and empanelling Grand and Petit Juries? Could there be anything more important, than having the highest court put its *dictum* against all schemes that deprive Negroes of representation on juries? True this decision will have to be invoked in this District quite soon as Negro jurors are getting quite scarce around here, and the manipulators may be called upon to halt. But referring again to our complaint, we would ask the direct question: "Are Negroes mentally capable of becoming qualified lawyers? Are not scores of Negroes making a living here by that profession? Does the Negro doctor stand back doubting his ability and qualification? Do you find the Negro lawyers doing so here and elsewhere? The Negro pleads his own cause day and night before God Almighty, the Great Judge, and is capable of standing for himself before mortal white Judges here. What do white judges and lawyers say of Negro lawyers? Are not their opinions favorable as to the Negro lawyers' capability? Which would naturally give most attention and study during a lifetime to the evasions of a tack on our rights, the white lawyers or Negro lawyers? We shall dismiss this subject for the present but assure our readers that we shall win against all unconstitutional provisions but not through the efforts of the Afro-American Council.

FORTUNE THE APOLOGIST.

From the Chicago conservator.

Hon. Tom Fortune, replying to the Conservator's article on "Fortune's Weakness" says among other things:

"The Chicago Conservator thinks in a column of space, that Mr. Fortune has destroyed his prospects of leadership by sustaining Booker T. Washington as a leader. We do not look at the matter from that point of view. We do not expect the editor of the Chicago Conservator to understand the wise and politic and unselfish course we pursue."

It is kind and exceedingly generous in our modest old friend Fortune to let the long suffering world know that he is "wise" and "unselfish" in his advanced age. But it should be stated to Mr. Fortune's credit that he has been a continuous, unbroken office seeker "ever since the war," with no success until he swung on to Booker T. Washington's kite tail. In following his determination to get an office, this late apologist has in turn been in all the political parties of America, even the Prohibition party. But Washington landed him, and he would be an ingrate if he did not "agree with Mr. Washington" in all things.

NEGRO AND MARTYR.

From the Advance, Milwaukee, Wis.

The whole Negro community of Milwaukee has been stunned by the tragic and yet heroic death of one of their number, Lawson Hancock, who on Tuesday morning offered himself as a willing sacrifice in an endeavor to rescue two white men or their corpses from the depths of a tunnel filleed with poisonous gas. Lawson, by which name he was generally known in Milwaukee was no foolhardy man, ignorant of the danger he was running. He was particularly well informed, and calmly and deliberately risked and lost his life in the attempt to save others. He is now reaping his reward, for "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Hancock came to this city from Wheeling, Va., about seven years ago, and ever since he has been recognised as a model, well conducted young man. This is no case of "Nihil de mortuis nisi bonum," for during his life he always acted the part of a man.

There are other heroes just like Hancock, but they are not dead yet.

NEGROES ORDERED TO LEAVE.

From the Pine Bluff Herald.

There has been some trouble with the Negro laborers on the Pine Bluff and Western R.R., near Sheridan. They were ordered by white laborers to leave. The Headlight, of which State Senator R. R. Adams is editor, thinks that this is a mistake, and says: "The Negro is here. He must be here or some where else. If he is allowed to work he is some benefit to the country If he is idle he is a nuisance. The people are anxious for this road to be completed. The company has seemed disposed to let the work be done by white people, but has not been able to get hands, hence the necessity for Negro labor. There is some kinds of work that the white people will not do. This the Negro can and will do, and why not let him do it? Such proceeding are not only disagreeable to the authorities, but are liable to cause additional expense on the taxpayers.

THEY KICK.

The colored politicians of St. Joseph Mo., are kicking against the white bosses who secured the colored vote by promises, because the Mayor has only appointed one to office and he is a janitor. All kinds of promises were made to the colored brother until he got religion over the promises. But when the time came to suck the tit, the colored brother could not get a hold on it, except the side where there is no milk. The colored politician will learn some sense one of these days.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Rights of the Negro to be discussed—A Representative Gathering of Men to Meet—The Local Organizations to have Charge of Arrangements.

Some time in November a National Suffrage Convention will convene in this city. This convention will be composed of men from the local organizations and all parts of the country. The constitutional rights of the negro will be discussed and a memorial will be presented to Congress asking that body to do something in the interest of the negro who has been unconstitutionally disfranchised. The convention will be composed of some of the leading men in the country.

The local branch of the National Suffrage association will have charge of the arrangements of the affair and it is hoped that the citizens will do all in their power to make the convention a success.

SCANDAL IN THE PULPIT.

One of our prominent churches has trouble on hand. Their minister just out of the hospital, treated for a severe cutting, it is said. An angry outraged husband did the cutting, it is said. It is said the husband viewed the compromising position with his own eyes. Why does not this minister prosecute the cutter? It is rumored that matters will be fixed up so that the minister will remain at his charge. If this be so, every decent minister and every decent man in town should rise en masse and protest against it. Immoral ministers have been too much tolerated in some sections of our country anyhow, and church managers as well as church people are directly to blame. We shall wait to see if a decent outcome will result. This man should leave at once and be glad to escape so easy before a grand jury takes up his case for violating a United States criminal statute if these charges be true.

COLORED MAN HONORED.

Maj. Franklin A. Denison, of Chicago, Knows How to Command Genuine Respect.

In no state more than in Illinois does the able and deserving negro receive prompt and distinguished recognition. This is well illustrated in the case of Maj. Franklin A. Denison, a colored lawyer of Chicago, who, a few days ago, was appointed quartermaster, with the rank of major, on the staff of Gen. James B. Smith, of the Third brigade, Illinois national guard. It is not the first time that Maj. Denison has been honored as a colored man of signal ability. He was the first colored man ever elected valedictorian of his class in a northern college; he was the first colored man ever appointed a city prosecuting attorney in the north; he was the first colored man

MAJ. F. A. DENISON.
(Colored Soldier Who Has Been Made Brigade Quartermaster.)

to serve as president of a general court-martial in the United States army, and the first colored man to sit on a court of army claims.

Maj. Denison was born in San Antonio, Tex., in 1862. He obtained his early education in the public schools of the Texas city. Later he was graduated from Lincoln university, in Pennsylvania, as honor man of his class, and in 1890 was graduated from the old Union college of law (now the law school of Northwestern university), carrying off the highest honors for scholarship and being elected as valedictorian and class orator. In 1891 Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, appointed him assistant prosecuting attorney, a position he held through the administrations of Mayors Harrison, Sr., Hopkins and Swift, the last named promoting him to be chief of his department. In 1897 he resigned to take up the general practice of law, in which he built up a lucrative business, with white persons as well as colored among his clientage.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American war Maj. Denison joined the Eighth regiment, Illinois national guard, and was soon after commissioned major, and took command of the Third battalion. He went to Cuba with his regiment, and there Gen. Lawton made him president of the general court-martial of the district, the only colored man who ever held such an important place in the army. Later Gen. Lawton appointed him one of the three judges of the court of army claims at Santiago. It was this tribunal before which all claims for damage done to the property of Cubans by the invading army were brought.

After being mustered out of the service with his regiment in 1899, Maj. Denison resumed the practice of law in Chicago with greater success than ever. He is married, has a family and a handsome home.

ISAAC STEPHENSON.

Venerable Wisconsin Business Man Who May Be the Next Governor of His State.

Isaac Stephenson, who, according to the prophecy of William E. Curtis, will be the next governor of Wisconsin, has done more, perhaps, than any other living man for the development of the industries of his state. He was born in New Brunswick in 1829, and went to Wisconsin at the age of 12. After working on a farm, he bought a schooner which he sailed between Milwaukee and Escanaba, and invested the savings of his enterprise in timber lands. He is now president of a large lumbering company and owns the controlling interest in a bank, named after him. He has served in the state legislature, and represented his state in the house of representatives at Washington.

ISAAC STEPHENSON.
(Lumberman Who May Be the Next Governor of Wisconsin.)

The Great Ocean Cables and Their History

The Completion of a New One Across the Pacific Recalls Early Trials of Cyrus W. Field

A MESSAGE starts from Oyster Bay, travels 25,000 miles and more in nine minutes! Truly, by an "electric nerve whose instantaneous thrill makes next-door neighbor of the antipodes!"

An accomplishment due to the unconquerable faith and courage of the early pioneers in the field of electricity, as well as to the capital and enterprise of those coming after. The name of Cyrus W. Field comes to mind as we read the words of praise falling to Mr. Clarence Mackay, who has used his abilities and capital to bring to speedy completion the great work in which his father was so deeply interested. Comparison of the laying of the Atlantic and the Pacific cables bring out many points of difference, but both are achievements of which Americans may justly be very proud.

This new cable, the great Pacific cable, was determined upon, built, and in working order within 18 months from the time that the president, Mr. McKinley, suggested the need of such a cable. The Atlantic cable was laid in 1858, but it was not until 1866, eight years later, after repeated and most discouraging failures, and 13 years after its suggestion by Mr. Field, that the eastern submarine telegraph could be pronounced a success. The Pacific cable is about 8,000 miles long, and the total cost of its construction was $15,000,000; the first Atlantic cable was less than 2,000 miles in length, and the money spent on the various experiments leading up to this partially successful one was somewhere in the neighborhood of $6,000,000.

It may be of interest to glance at the messages with which the successful and the experimental cables were opened. In 1858, when, to the amazement of the world, communication between Ireland and America was proven possible, these were the words sent across the sea—"Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will towards men." The queen and our president exchanged messages, the mayor of London and the mayor of New York, and many distinguished persons on both sides of the Atlantic made haste to prove the powers of the new wonder. But, alas, not for long did the wizard stand high in public esteem. After 129 messages had been sent from England to America and 271 from America to England the cable began to "mutter fitfully" and by September had ceased working.

It became a thing of ridicule, so fickle is popularity. And then, too, the civil war in America interrupted the carrying on of great enterprises. But Mr. Field would not give up, would not admit the cable project a fantastic one. He was constantly crossing and recrossing the Atlantic, addressing chambers of commerce and appearing at public meetings both in England and America, endeavoring to raise the capital necessary for the renewal of work on the telegraph cable between the two countries. Six years the company labored to raise the requisite capital, and during that time scientific men were laboring at improving cable apparatus. On the 23rd of July, 1865, the steamship Great Eastern started from Valentia, an island off the west coast of Ireland, for Newfoundland with an entirely new cable, thicker and more costly than the one that was laid in 1858. About a thousand miles off Ireland the cable snapped and an end sank to the bottom in 2,000 fathoms of water. Fruitless attempts were made to raise it, and at last the Great Eastern had to return to England and report another failure in the history of the laying of the Atlantic cable. A new cable, not so heavy but stronger, was evolved, and July 13, 1866, the Great Eastern set out again and this time reached in safety the harbor of Heart's Content, Newfoundland.

Below is given the message sent by the hero of the Atlantic cable to the president of the United States:

Heart's Continent, Friday, July 27, 1866.—To His Excellency, President Johnson, Washington.—Sir: The Atlantic cable was successfully completed this morning. I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our own country and the eastern hemisphere. Yours faithfully. CYRUS W. FIELD.

In Mr. Fields's address at the banquet given him by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, he thus spoke of the strenuous years preceding his success: "It has been a long, hard struggle. Nearly 13 years of anxious waiting and ceaseless toil. Often my heart has been ready to sink. Many times, when wandering in the forests of Newfoundland in the pelting rain, or on the deck of ships on dark, stormy nights—alone, far from home—I have almost accused myself of madness and folly to sacrifice the peace of my family, and all the hopes of life for what might prove after all but a dream. I have seen my companions one after another falling by my side, and feared that I too might not live to see the end. And yet one hope has led on, and I have prayed that I might not taste of death till this work was accomplished. That prayer is answered, and now, beyond all acknowledgements to men, is the feeling of gratitude to Almighty God."

THE CABLE STATION ON THE ISLAND OF NEGROS.
This Station at Bacalod is One of the Most Lonely Spots in the Philippine Group.

MIDWAY ISLAND.
A Lonely Cable Station in the Center of the Pacific Ocean.

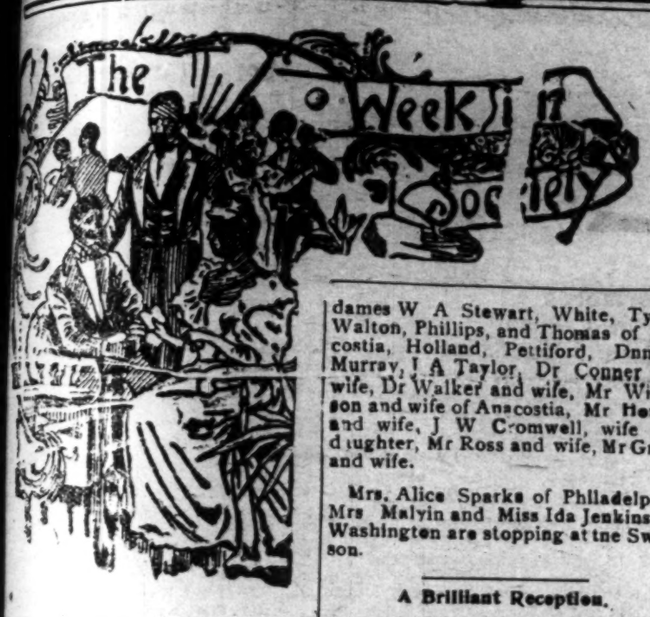
Mr. Donald Murray, writing in the World's Work, has compiled much interesting information about the world's great cables. Mr. Murray reports there are now 200,000 miles of cables in the world; that their cost of construction was about $200,000,000, though their market value is higher than that. Governments now own most of the short lines, but nearly 90 per cent. of the total cables is in the hands of private companies. The cables of the world are largely owned by British capitalists, owing, probably, chiefly to the scattered nature of the British dominions and to the fact that the capital ($50,000,000) liberated when the British government purchased the land telegraph in 1870, was largely reinvested in submarine cables. There are to-day 15 cables across the Atlantic. The Pacific may well boast of her two new cables, each 8,000 miles in length, much longer than any previously laid; the cable of the Commercial company, from San Francisco to Hawaii (2,275 miles), Hawaii to Midway Island (1,254 miles), Midway to Guam (2,593 miles), Guam to Luzon (1,490 miles); the cable constructed jointly by the governments of Great Britain, Canada and Australia, from Vancouver across the Pacific to Fanning Island, Fiji Islands, Norfolk Island, and then branching to New Zealand and Australia.

President Roosevelt's round-the-world message traveled more than half of its way over American lines, more than 14,600 miles leaping over American wires; the Commercial Cable company carried it to Manila; it flashed from Manila to Hong-Kong by the cable made famous when cut by Admiral Dewey in 1898; at Hong-Kong it was helped onward by English lines to Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar. Then it sped with all haste to Lisbon, thence to the Azores, and there it took to the Commercial company again, and in a second was deposited in Novia Scotia.

Only expert telegraphers are wanted in the employ of the cable telegraph; much, in spite of late automatic improvements, depending on the skill and accuracy of the operators. The companies do a great deal to make the cable stations attractive for their agents, but the cannot entirely transform the lonely, isolated spots that have been found convenient posts for the establishment of these stations. And often the climate, as in tropical Africa, proves a drawback sufficient to overshadow the good pay and pleasant quarters.

The cable will presently, if it has not already done so, reach to the uttermost parts of the earth; soon no land will be unknown, no land unknowing of what is going on outside.

KATHERINE POPE.



Miss Lulu Prater has returned from Harrisburg, Pa.

Major Charles R. Douglass has returned to the city.

Miss Adele Slade is spending some time in Baltimore, Md,

Miss E. A. Chase left for Anne Arundel on the bay last week.

Miss Blanche Colder is visiting friends in Oxen Hill, Md.

Rev. W. L. Taylor, of Richmoud, Va., left the city this week.

Miss Ida Jenkins and Mrs. Judson Malvin are at Atlantic city, N. J.

Miss Eva Harvey spent the summer with Mrs. Day of 316 2nd st., S. W.

Dr. Bell, of St. Louis, Mo., left for Philadelphia, Pa., on last Saturday to join his wife.

Miss E. F. G. Merritt has been quite ill with neuralgia. She has gotten better however.

Miss Marjorie Hurst of Baltimore is in the city the guest of her sister, Mrs. Syphax.

The Amphion Glee club gave an excursion to Notley Hall on last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Marshall of Philadelphia, Pa. will spend the winter in Washington.

Mr. John Francis Wilkinson is one of the old landmarks of Washington's best society men.

Miss Mabel Holmes of Richmond, Va., is in the city the guest of Rev. and Mrs. W, H. Brooks.

Mrs. Nellie Morgan, of 918 11th st., had quite a number of visitors from Petersburg, Pa., last week.

Mr. Thomas Sayers is an active member of the Heart in Hand Club of the A. M. E. Church.

Miss Helen Hitchens of Baltimore is in the city the guest of Mrs. Nellie Freeman of 16th st., N. W.

Miss Maggie Jennifer after spending six weeks in Hampton, Va., left last Friday for Catonsville, Md.

Miss Mabel Brooks left the city Monday to resume teaching in the kindergarten in Wilmington, Del.

Miss Ida Contee sang in the True Reformers concert on last Wednesday evening and returned to Baltimore.

Mrs. Lucinda Cutler has returned to the city from Atlantic City, N. J., where she has been for several weeks.

Misses Fannie and Lucy Jackson of Richmond are in the city the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Middleton of Le Droit Park.

Hon. J. Vance Lewis of Houston, Texas will lecture at the Metropolitan Church, D st., S. W., Sunday afternoon at 30'clock.

Mrs. Thomas A. Carter and her two youngest children, daughter and son will spend the remainder of their vacation at Rockville, Md., their old home.

Messrs. T. L. Jones and W. Calvin Chase who went to Atlantic city last week were most delightfully entertained by their old friend Mr. Allen of New York who was there on a visit.

The services at the Metropolitan Asbury Church, in Southwest Washington, are attended by large congregations. The pastor, Rev. P. A. Wallace, will preach a Special Sermon to the young people, Sunday evening, on Lessons from the Life of Saul. All should hear him.

Mrs. P. A. Wallace, wife of the pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, arrived in the city Thursday, and was tendered a reception on Friday evening by the Stewardess Board of the church. Mrs. Wallace is a woman of culture and ability, an enthusiastic church worker and a great help to her husband.

Miss Marie C James, assisted by Misses Eva A Chase and Laura Joiner was at home on last Wednesday evening to introduce Rev and Mrs P W Diggs of Courtland, Va., Misses Jennie Poole and Rosina Edwards of Norfolk, Va., to her many friends The handsome cut roses and greens placed here ane there about the spacious parlor and dinning room transformed them into a veritable flower land The artistic arrangement and decoration of the table by Caterer Murray formed no small part of the beauty of the occasion The centre piece of fruit and fall flowers was particular attractive among the guests were: Hon J P Green, Profs Richards, Layton and Dr. Walter B Hayson, Lawyers Cobb Howard, Syphax, Joiner, Doctors Hughes, Loften, Board, Misses A R Johnson, Essie Jackson, Lee, Mary Randolph, Flossie and Nettie Murray, Carrie Williams, Allie Williams of Vt Ave, Gibbs, E Harper, Lettie Lee, Chestnut of Ohio, Nannie Lee of Flushing, N Y, Grace Campbell, Mes dames W A Stewart, White, Tyree, Walton, Phillips, and Thomas of Anacostia, Holland, Pettiford, Dunlop, Murray, I A Taylor, Dr Conner and wife, Dr Walker and wife, Mr Wilkinson and wife of Anacostia, Mr Hough and wife, J W Cromwell, wife and daughter, Mr Ross and wife, Mr Green and wife.

Mrs. Alice Sparks of Philadelphia, Mrs Malvin and Miss Ida Jenkins of Washington are stopping at the Swanson.

A Brilliant Reception.

A brilliant reception was held last night by Mrs. J. C. Fountain at her residence, 1930 L Street, Northwest, in honor of her guest, Miss Helen Adams of Glasgow, Scotland.

The receiving party formed under a bower of cut ferns, and palms and wore the following costumes:

Madame Fountain, the hostess, was attired in a rich costume of black chiffon over Peau de Soie silk.

The tall and queenly figure of Miss Adams was becomingly gowned in white silk crepe de chine over white silk with duchess lace trimmings.

Miss Eva A. Chase, a mauve colored silk gauze over taffeta silk.

Miss Julia Brooks, white organdie over white silk with point d'esprit trimmings.

Miss Essie Jackson, pink mousseline de soie over pink silk.

Sweet strains of music added to the charm of the occasion while the numerous guests came and went. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hilyer, Messrs. Bernadine and Francis Smith, Dr. Dowling and sisters, Misses Gertrude and Maude; Prof. and Mrs. Lawson, Messrs. Benjamin Washington, Charlie Brown and Ira Wright, Misses Lola Johnson, Marie and Anna Jackson, Prof. Richards, Mesdames Tyree, White, P. H. Scott of Kansas, wife of Rev. Scott of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Messrs. Boston and brothers, Misses Essie Clark, Eva Dean, and E. Edna Grey, Mr and Mrs. Moses Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Queen, Mrs. Smoot, Mr. and Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Dunlop, and Miss Lee. The pretty decorated table contained a fountain from which cooling draughts of nectar were drawn by Miss Essie Jackson for the refreshment of the guests.

Miss Adams was graduated last June from the Bible Institute at Glasgow, Scotland, with high honors and was the star soprano of the Loudin Jubilee Singers on their recent tour in Europe. She returns to Scotland early in October to resume her work as a missionary. Being a general favorite with the friends of her former home, America, each one is exceedingly unselfish in his bestowal of attention.

Mr. Chase to His Friends.

Thursday evening, September the 15th, Mr. W. Calvin Chase will tender a Complimentary Moonlight Excursion to the Members of the Bar of the District and his friends, on the Commodious Steamer, the River Queen. The Boat will leave her wharf, at 7 o'clock, and go 25 miles down the Potomac, and stop at Notley Hall, where addresses will be made by Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Register J. W. Lyons, Thomas L. Jones, A. W. Scott, L. M. King, James H. Hayes, Rev. George W. Lee and others.

SOME LIKE COLORRD HUSBANDS.

Indeed, many of the servant class in England seem to think that "nice black men" make the best kind of husbands. It is quite usual for colored butlers in. English famlies to marry white cooks or chambermaids. In a large establishment, when one colored man is employed among a lot of white servant girls, there is bitter rivalry among the latter as to which should receive the most attention from the black swain. He is regarded as a "good catch" always.

At the Brtish Museum reading room many black men have entrance tickets, and they receive every attention from the white attendants who have charge of the books. Every privilege is accorded them, and there is absolutely no distinction as to color. This is, of course, as it should be in a place like the reading room, which is patronized by students from all over the world.

THIS IS TRUE.

From the Omaha Progress.

The Negro woman does not have the opportunity to develop as does the white woman; and in many instances, negro men are unwilling either to give her a chance or assist when she has a chance.

KELLINGSWORTH REPUBLICANS

The republicans of Kellinsworth and Bennings have called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a W. Calvin Chase republican club. The moving spirit is Mr. Howard Brodie. Mr. Brodie is one of the most active republicans in that section of the first District.

DR. S. B. BELL.

One of the most progressive men who was attending the convention of the True reformers last week was Dr. S. B. Bell of St. Louis, Mo. He is one of the best known men in the West.

A dentist in Moscow is a wonder in his line. He has invented a system by which false teeth can be made to adhere to the gums so firmly that in three months it is difficult to extract them. This Russian tooth-grafter hopes in time to be able to rival nature by making artificial grinders that ache.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Including Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutic Colleges....

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION (1903-1904) will begin October 1st 1903, and continue seven (7) months.

DAY SCHOOL FOR NEW MATRICULANTS .....

Tuition fee in Medical and Dental Colleges, each, $80.00. Pharmaceutic College, $70.00.

Four years' graded courses in Medicine and Dental Surgery.

Well equipped laboratories in all departments. Unexcelled hospital facilities.

All students must register before October 12th, 1903.

For catalogue or Further imformation apply to

F. J. SHADD, A. M., M. D.
Secretary, 901 R St., N. W.

AVERY
COLLEGE TRADE SCHOOL
Reopens
Monday, Sept. 7th 1903

An ideal trade school for young colored women who desire expert mechanical knowledge as a means of increasing their earning capacity. Dress making, Millinery, Tailoring, Music and an English course from primary to normal.

Boarding, laundry, furnished room steam heated, electric light, $11.00 per month covers all expenses.

In appointments, cuisine service, and for the comfort of our students this school is excelled by no negro institution in America.

Catalogue now ready, address all communications to

Joseph D. Mahoney, Supt.,
Allegheny Pa

LEGAL NOTICE.

Richard R. Horner, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court.

No. 11,688. Administration,

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Clinton Bush late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers there of, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of August, A. D. 1904; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 31st day of August, 1903.

Mivina P. Bush, 3354 6th st., N.W.
Attest: John R. Rouzer
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia.
Clerk of the Probate Court.

W. C. Martin, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Holding a Probate Court.

No 11,657, administration

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate court of the District of Columbia, letters Testamentary on the estate of Emma A. Carroll late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of August, A. D. 1904, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of August, 1903.

William T. Carroll, 443 Washington st., N.W.
Attest: John R Rouzer.
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate court.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Hourly Passenger Train Service between Washington and Baltimore

From New Jersey Ave., and C St., "every hour on the hour" 7:00 a. m. to 8 p. m. Returning, from Baltimore in like manner.

New Saloon

1310 Penn. Ave., and E St N. W

All leading brands of Wniskies. Braddock, Wilson, Old Taylor, Paul Jones, Overhalt, Congress Hall formerly 15 cents, will be sold for 10 cents over the counter.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprieto

J. 1-4 t.

NOT IN the TRUST

Is the Tocsin of the

PURITY ICE CO.

This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnished the famous Columbia Springs, Free from Bacteria and Microbes, Hotels, Boarding Houses and Government Departments should use this Ice. We can supply our Customers and their friends, with Coal, Coke and Wood as promptly as we do with Ice by calling E. 859 phone.

J. E. McGAW,
President and Manager.

Cor. 5th and L Sts., Northwest

HOUSE & HERRMAN,

THE LARGE INSALLMENT HOUSE In the CITY

Now is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE.
Carpet Your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.

Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks. No matter how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

Call at once.

Northeast Corner 7th AND "I" N. W

Name THE BEE when you call.

WE Have a Bar'l

of money to loan on furniture pianos, &c. No delay. Good are not disturbed. You return the money in small payments If you have a loan and need more money we can fix you Business confidential

'Phone M 3042.

Surety Loan Co.

DR GZARRA

The Well known German Specialist

317 Sixth St. N. W.

10 years permanently located in Washington City. His success in treating the old and so-called incurable cases is acknowledged by the public and profession. See testimonials at his office. RUPTURE pkrmanently cured, without pain or loss of time. X-RAY for examination and treatment CURES cancer, impotency, stricture, varicocele hydrocele, skin, blood poisons, syhilis and private disease quickly for lifetime Consultation free. Ofice hours—From 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 9 p. m.

Cures diseases of men and women. Rup cured without pain or lost of time. Nerv Dibility, Stricture. Prostatic Troubles, Vari ele Skin and Blood Poison, Contracted Disea Rheumatism, Uterine and Ovarian Troub Bladder and Kidney Troubles. Medicines Furnished.

Private waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. We make no charge for friendly talk or correspondence—everything strictly confidential We will use you honestly; treat you skillfully and restore you to health in the shortest space of time, with the least medicine, discomfort and expense practicabl

LOANS
Dol. to $500

on your Piano, Furniture, Horses, Wagons, etc for one to twelve months, on easy monthly payments. Call and get our terms, and pamphlet. Office hours 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

CIVIL LOAN AND INVESTIMENT COMPANY, 15th and G Street Opposite U. S. Treas.

Why Throw Away Forty Dollars

By Paying $100 for a Typwriter when you can get the NEW MODEL

Wilington Typewrite

AT SIXTY DOLLARS?

strictly high grade p-to-date Typewriter, the peer of any $100 machine on the market. Writing lways before you, permanent alignment, simplicity durability and speed.

The Best and have our Unqualified indorsement

Us. Calvin Chase I. L. Walton and others.

509 Evah S., N. W

MASONIC HALL

Special Reduction for the months

JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST

WILL THIS HELP YOUR SOCIETY OR CHURCH. THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE HALL.

1111 19th Street Northwest.

This new and handsome hall, modern improvements. Electric lights and fans, Cool and airy. Will accomodate Churches, Sabbath Schools, Societies during the summer months at reduced rates. Rent of Hall from 8p. m. until 12:30 a. m. for $7.25. Private parties, suppers, wedding banquets or dance can make special summer contracts by applying

Alfred H, T. Walker Manager 1111 19th Street N. W.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

in each town to take orders for our new High Grade Guaranteed Bicycles.

New 1903 Models

"Bellise,"	Complete	$8.75
"Cossack,"	Guaranteed High Grade	$10.75
"Siberian,"	A Beauty	$12.75
"Neudorf,"	Road Racer	$14.75

no better bicycle at any price.

Any other make or model you want at one-third usual price. Choice of any standard tires and best equipment on all our bicycles. *Strongest guarantee.*

We SHIP ON APPROVAL C. O. D. to any one *without a cent deposit* and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL before purchase is binding.

500 Second Hand Wheels taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores, all makes and models, good as new..... $3 to $8

DO NOT BUY a bicycle until you have written for our FACTORY PRICES AND FREE TRIAL OFFER. Tires, equipment, sundries and sporting goods of all kinds, at half regular price, in our big free sundry catalog. Contains a world of useful information. Write for it.

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

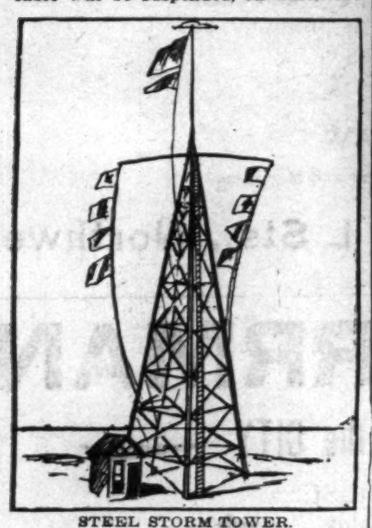
SIGNALS FOR MARINERS.

The Government Will Build a 115-Foot Steel Warning Tower at Lewes, Del.

Uncle Sam will erect the highest warning and storm tower in the government weather service at Lewes, Del. Theodore F. Townsend, chief of the weather bureau for the Philadelphia district, has invited bids for the erection of the tower, which will be 115 feet in height and surmounted by a 30-foot mast for flying the weather signal flags.

The new tower will make the weather station at Lewes one of the most complete in the government service. The government has warning towers at Fort Norris, Cape May point and on the Bourse in that district, but the new one, besides being larger, will differ in several respects.

Across the top of the tower there will extend a large steel arm, from which a cable will be suspended, on which the



STEEL STORM TOWER.
(To Be Erected at Lewes, Del., by Signal Service.)

flags for the international code of signals for ships at sea will be displayed. Two large lanterns will be lifted in the center of the tower by means of a windlass at night. The upper light will be 80 feet above the level of the sea and the lower one 70 feet above the water.

The weather and code signal flags used at the tower will be eight feet square. Vessels will be constantly signaled as to weather conditions and warned of dangers.

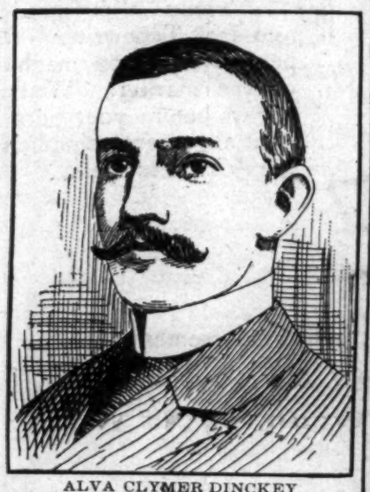
"Lewes is one of the most important stations along the coast," said Mr. Townsend. "The marine exchange has fixed up and improved its reporting station there, and we are going to put our station in shape to give aid to the shipping interests."

The steel tower will be bolted to the rocks so as to withstand the severest strains. There are two breakwaters at Lewes, and the exact location for the tower has not yet been fixed.

DINCKEY'S RAPID RISE.

New President of the Carnegie Steel Company Is Only Thirty-Seven Years of Age.

Alva Clymer Dinckey, the successor of William E. Corey in the presidency of the Carnegie Steel company, and now supposed to be in line for the presidency of the United States Steel corporation, is one of the many young men who have quickly risen to wealth and power in the service of the great steel industry of Pittsburg. Mr. Dinckey was born at Weatherly, Carbon county, Pa., and is only 37 years old. As a lad he served his apprenticeship to the trade of machinist at the Pittsburg locomotive



ALVA CLYMER DINCKEY.
(Recently Appointed President of Carnegie Steel Company.)

works. While there he studied electricity, and with this store of information secured a position, while still almost a boy, as a clerk in the big works at Homestead. He brought himself into notice by his ingenious device for the application of electricity to the driving rolls and feed tables in the mills, and from that time forward was rapidly advanced by the company. Mr. Dinckey is a brother in law of Charles M. Schwab.

Glass from Quartz Pebbles.

Glass of great durability, which resists great heat as well as sudden changes of temperature, is made from Brazilian quartz pebbles. The pebbles are heated red hot and then thrown into distilled water. The purest pieces are next selected and welded with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe into long stems like knitting needles, from which glass vessels of any shape can be made. At present the quartz glass is chiefly employed for making laboratory apparatus.

England and Her Colonies.

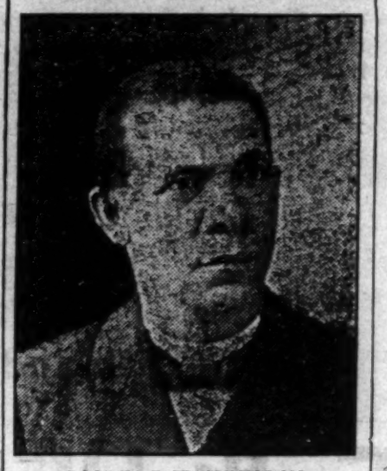
Three-sevenths of the total colonial territory of the world, Egypt and the Sudan included, belongs to Great Britain.

MIGRATION OF NEGROES.

Thousands Leave the Country Every Year to Find Employment in the Large Cities.

Booker T. Washington recently gave two reasons for the general migration of the colored population from the country into the cities—the superior educational facilities for colored children and the better police protection afforded by the cities.

The increase in the negro population of the United States between 1890 and 1900 was 1,350,000, or at the rate of about 18 per cent., the white population in the same period increasing 21 per cent. But this gain in the colored population is not evenly distributed,



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
(Called by Some the "Messiah" of Our Colored Population.)

the cities generally gaining at the expense of the country districts.

In Charleston, S. C., the colored population increased in ten years from 35,000 to 60,000; in Jefferson county, Ky., which includes Louisville, the colored population increased from 33,000 to 43,000 in ten years; in Shelby county, Tenn., which includes Memphis, from 61,000 to 85,000; in Fulton county, Ga., which includes Atlanta, from 35,000 to 45,000; in Baltimore from 67,000 to 79,000; in Washington from 166,000 to 230,000; in Duval county, Fla., which includes Jacksonville, from 14,000 to 22,000; in Warren county, Miss., which includes Vicksburg, from 35,000 to 45,000; in St. Louis from 26,000 to 35,000, and in Galveston from 7,000 to 8,700.

Indications of the migration of colored residents to the large cities may be found in the north as well as in the south. In the state of Pennsylvania the increase in the colored population in ten years was 49,000. Of this 37,000 was in Philadelphia and Pittsburg alone.

In New York the increase in the colored population in ten years was 29,000, but of this total 16,000 was in New York county, 7,000 in Brooklyn, and 2,000 in Richmond and Queens, and 4,000 in the whole rest of the state.

Another reason for the increase in the colored population of the city, not given by Mr. Washington, is the better wages paid to colored people in the cities and their larger opportunities for material advantage.

QUEEN WRITES PLAY.

"Carmen Sylva" Deals with Love and the Folly of Marrying Out of One's Station.

"Carmen Sylva" (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania) has been occupying her time recently writing a play founded upon events in the history of Roumania. The New York World says that the story is woven around the adventures of a knightly Roumanian prince. He is

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.
(Better Known by Her Pen Name, "Carmen Sylva.")

wounded in battle and taken to the home of a simple countryman, whose only daughter nurses him. The prince and the countryman's daughter fall in love and the prince gets her father's consent to educate her to occupy the position of a princess.

She is placed in a convent, and while studying there she realizes the distance between her and the prince. So she takes the veil and becomes a nun.

In despair the prince follows her example and becomes a monk.

The royal moral is plain. It is that marriages between peasants and princes are to all right-minded persons against nature.

Colored Church Etiquette.

On the front of a colored church in Plainfield, N. J., there is a sign bearing these gentle reminders: "Gentlemen will remove their hats on entering." "Don't loaf upon the steps." "No Christian gentleman will use profane or indecent language inside the church. Others must not." "Do not smoke or bring lighted cigars into the church."

Greatest CHANCE To Buy Clothing

NO Ifs nor Ands, no Whys nor Wherefores just one of the biggest Drops in the price of Clothing ever known at this season of the year and this is given over to the telling of what we are going to do, rather than why we can do it.

Men's Suits $5.48 Several Styles of cheviot and cassimere a variety of patterns well made, and perfect in fit in every way a first class Business Suit.

Men's Suits $8.50 About twenty styles of high grade wool cheviots and worsteds also plain blu and black worth 10 and $12.

Men's Suits $10.00 Made of high grade velour cheviots and worsted perfect in every detail of workmanship, not a suit worth less than $15.00.

Men's Overcoats $6.98, $10.00

Elegant quality Oxford gray, also Blue and black kersey. Some are made with raw edges and lapped seams lined with heavy farmers satin and silk velvet collars.

Young Men's Overcoats $6.98—$8.50

Oxford gray, Melton, Kersey, will give thorough satisfaction and would sell easily at $6.00 and $10.00.

Suits for Young Men from 14 to 19 years. Strictly all wool well made and lined, thirty styes to choose from 8.00

MEN'S TROUSERS $2 AND $2.50

One of the greatest values ever offered, wool cheviot and cassimere trousers in stripes checks and plaids made well and fit well, not a pair worth less than $3.00 and some worth $4.00.

Boys' all wool suits $2.00

Strictly all wool with double breasted jackets taped seams 7 to 15 years not the suit that is usually sold this price, but a suit that more often sells for $2.50 and $3.00

Boys Overcoats $2.00---$2.98

The popular garments for Boys of all ages, this season's newest shades of covert cloth Oxford grays well made and trimmed and properly cut.

An elegant assortment of Boy's Blouse Suits 3 to 10 years in large variety of neat checks plaids and plain blues, every suit is well made lined and trimmed and will give good wear. Not a suit in this lot worth less than $2.50 during this sale only..... $1.69

Men's Merino Underwear 29c.

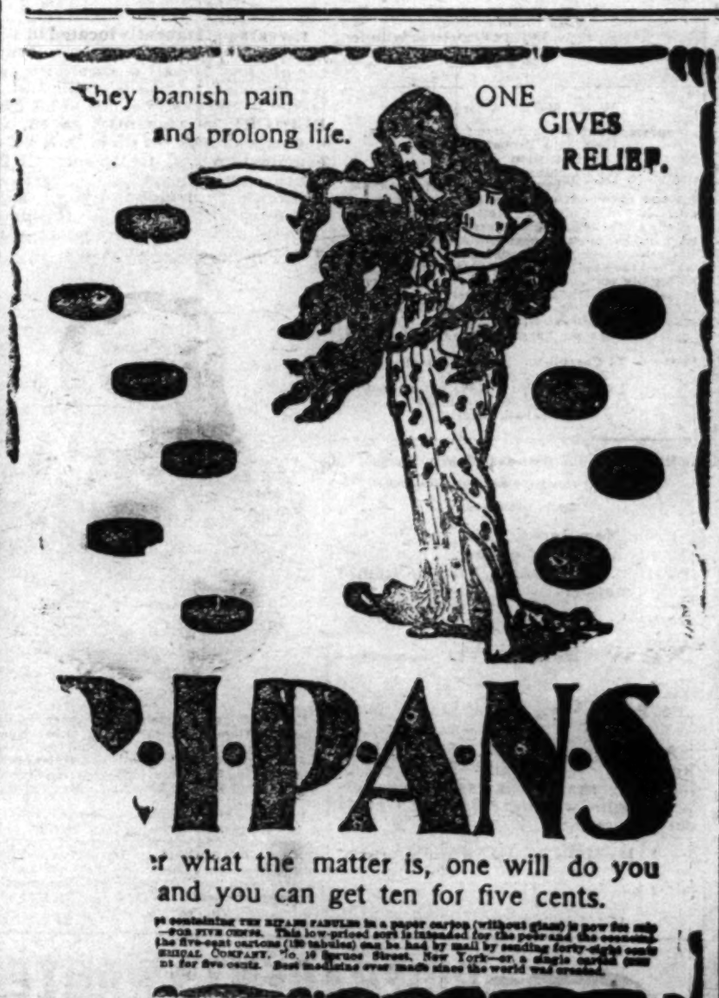
Men's $2.00 Hats in all the new Styles $1.39

Every dollar you spend here during this Sale will have the force of two and then if you are in any way dissatisfied with your purchase you money will be refunded for the asking.

GEORGE & Co.

910 Seventh Street, Northwest

[Between I and K.]



...r what the matter is, one will do you and you can get ten for five cents.

...ge containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale —FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical; the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or, a single carton (10 tabules) for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

Bacon—I understand J. Pierpont Morgan began watering stock at a very early age.

Egbert—Can that be possible?

"Yes; he worked on a farm as a boy."—Yonkers Statesman.

No Reform Wanted.

"I think they ought to enforce the law which requires that oleomargarine shall be distinctly labeled as such."

"Heavens, no! Let us keep some of our illusions."—Judge.

One Little Favor.

She—No, it can never be. I do not love you enough to be your wife. But, before you go, I want to ask one favor.

He (dejectedly)—Well, what?

She—Please do not marry any one else.—N. Y. Weekly.

TELEPHONE.

Louis J. Kessel

Importer of and Dealer in

Wines & Liquors

Specially for medicnal and family use

OLD ORD and TREMONT, Pure Rye Whiskies.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

425 Tenth Street Northwest.
Washington, D. C.

F. G. Swaine. J. E. Swaine.

F. G. SWAINE & SON.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Agents for Paragon Process and Victor XXXX Family Flour.

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NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a $60.00 Sewing Machine for $20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from $15.00 to $18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.

THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST

The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The **Double Feed** combined with other strong points makes the **New Home** the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS.
28 Union Sq. N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

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(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

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A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribe to-day, or, send 4c. for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢

THE McCALL CO.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave Washington, from station corner New Jersey avenue and C st.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST, *6.30, p. m.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE *10.05 a.m. *4.15 p.m., *1:10 night.

PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND *11.00 a.m. *8.45p. m., and 1.00 night.

COLUMBUS AND WHEELING *6.30 p.m.

WINCHESTER *8.35 a. m., *4.15, 6.20 p. m.

LURAY, *4.15 p.m.

ANNAPOLIS, †7.20, *8.30, †11.00 a.m. *5.20, p. m.

FREDERICK, *8.35, 9.15, †11.00, a. m., *4.30 †6.20 p. m.

HAGER TOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.

BOYD and way points, *8.35, 9.15 a. m., 1.15 *4.30, †5.30, $10.15, 11.30, p. m.

GAITHERSBURG and way points, 9.15 a. m., †12.55, 1.15, †3.30, *4.30, †5.30, *7.05, 7.20 $10.15, †11.30 p. m.

WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points, *8.35, 9.15, a. m., 1.15, *4.30., †5.30, p. m.

BALTIMORE, week days, x3.00, 5.00, 6.30, x7.20, 8.00 x8.30, 8.35, x9.00 x9.30, x 10.00 11.00, x12.00 noon, x12.05 x1.00, 2.00, x3.00, 4.00, 4.40, x5.00, x5.30, 6.00, 6.30 x7.00 x8.00, x11.30 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3.00 x7.00, 8.30, x9.00, a.m. x1.00, 1.15, x3.00, 5.30, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, 11.35 p. m.

Bay Ridge, 9.10 a. m. week days; 9.10 a. m. 1.45 p. m. Sundays, effective June 13.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the East, *3:00 *7:00 (Diner), 8.30 (Diner), $9:00 (Diner). †10.00 (Diner) a. m. *1.00 (Diner). *3.00 ("Royal Limited." Diner). †4.00 (Diner only). *5.00 (Diner). 8.00, 11.30 p. m. (Sleeping car open at 10.00 o'clock.)

Atlantic City, 7.00, †10.00 a. m., †1.00 p. m.

*—Daily. †Except Sunday, §Sunday only. xExpress trains.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company. Orders left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. New York avenue and Fifteenth street, and at station.

D. B. Martin, Manager Pass. Traffic. S. B. Prescott, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

HATTER AND MEN'S FURNISHER,

Latest Styles in Neckwear Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders &c.

This is the place where you will get the worth of your money. Call and inspect our goods. ONE PRICE.

337 Pennsylvana, Ave.

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UNDERTAKERS, EMBALMERS

—AND—

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

1315 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chris. Xander' Quality Store

909 7th St. N. W.

Established 38 years ago. The largest wholesale store of the most exquisite, faultless wines and distillates (274 kinds in all.) At Chris Xander's moderate prices it is impossible that others can compete in quality and purity with any of his good. Notably so as to his liquors. None that contain fusel poison are admitted to his Massachusetts Avenue Warehouse and hence the safest kinds only are obtainable by his patrons at his sale 909 7TH ST. N. W.
(No branches) Phone 142

SAMUEL G. STEWART

SALOON

1141 7th St., bet L & M Sts., N. W.

Elite Whiskey A SPECIALTY and all the Popular Brands

The largest glass of Henrietta BEER IN THE CITY.

The Rose Vine.

The sun flung a kiss to the vine by the wall
Where it lived all austere in the shade of gloom,
And it shuddered at thought of politics so small;
Then it blushed, and was radiant with roses in bloom.
—Washington Star.

There Are Others.

The other day a young man gave reason for not dancing, the spirit which might be made to apply to a good many failures in life.

"I should like to dance," he said, "I should dance, only the music puts out and the girl gets in my way."—Bits.

Something New.

"Yes," said the museum manager, "I've engaged a living skeleton and a fat freak that are positively unique."

"But living skeletons and fat women are such chestnuts—"

"Ah! You've said it. These are living skeleton woman and a fat man."—Philadelphia Press.

Pointer for You

By Miss May Clematis.

...girls are too fresh.
...not go alone on excursions.
...girl should protect herself.
...not express too much anxiety.
...not expect to please everybody.
...rship is of short duration now.
...er introduce yourself to a male.
...not imagine that you are pretty.
...is in bad taste to admire yourself.
...ike is like fresh cake it will get
...endence in a girl will demand
...You must be able to protect
...low to speak but quick to com-
...pride will after lead to ridicule
...disgust.
...your conscience is right, you
...not fear.
...ays be on time when you intend
...church.
...will please some people will
...isfy others.
...honeymoon lasts three days on-
...hardly that.
...Dresses have been quite
...this summer.
...your duty and nothing more can
...ected of you,
...thing that becomes other peo-
...not become you.
...will not respect you, neither
...you ask to be introduced.
...larity should not be tolerated,
...ause you to be disrespected.
...Deception is very often
...nt in a fickled minded girl,
...Do not be selfish. It is in
...e to impose upon a true friend.
...on the face is vulgar. It readily
...mates the character of the wo-
...will allow a man to walk with
...a cigar or cigarette in his
...E, You should not doubt when
...e evidences of affections and of
...hat you are and do not ever
...t to make of yourself some-
...ise.
...good senses will teach you
...er you are respected by your
...escort.
...ays keep one thing in view and
...s always keep the gossipers
...e quiet.
...ood house wife knows how to
...e a house and what will please
...husband.
...O. Do not believe everything
...said to you. It is well to weigh
...erything.
...e. Do not imagine that your
...cannot be filled by another.
...are often of this opiuion.
...e. Be contented and you will
...d. There are times in ones life
...s become bunglesome.
...R. M. Flashy dressing will be-
...some people but what ones
...ts are is another question.
...Friendship can be alianated
...dness and indifference. Some
...cannot appreciate true friend-
...T. M. You cannot expect to
...your friends by deception. This
...tion was given to you some
...ago.
...How can you expect to demand
...if you do not conduct yourself
...ly. You ask for advice. Be wise
...your actions and conduct show
...you are.
...All work is honorable, and
...ould never be to proud to do
...e work. Protect your honor
...ever where you may be or what
...e doing.
...W. You doubt yourself, hence
...cannot trust others. You must
...nfidence in some body. Never
...a conclusion until you are
...ghly convinced, Do not suspi-
...friend without cause.
...Take life as you find it. It is
...you make it any way. There are
...who believe that goodness is in
...praying. Many hypocrites
...no meaning or sincerity.
...Be thoroughly convinced that
...have selected the proper person
...you give the final yes. It is a
...companionship, Divorces are
...n. Do not marry for the name
...condition is to be improved
...companion the proper per-
...son.
...You are going away for the
...You want to know what is
...It is better for you to go to
...country place and rest up.
...not afford to participate in the
...of life if you expect to resume
...ork in the fall. Your health
...permit you. Take a good rest.

HATCHED OUT SNAKES.

Deprived of Eggs, an Old Vermont Hen Found an Adder's Nest and Sat on It.

Orrin Clark, a farmer who lives on the West Hill road, Chittenden, Vt., has a Plymouth Rock hen which has hatched out a nest of snake's eggs instead of a flock of chicks. The most remarkable part of it is that the hen found the eggs herself, and Mr. Clark knew nothing of her family affairs until she brought the brood to the farm.

The hen was one of a flock of 40, and was found one day sitting on a dozen eggs in the loft of the barn. It was late in the season to bring up a

PROMPTLY STARTED FOR THE BARNYARD.

brood of chicks and the farmer took the eggs. He then forgot all about the matter.

Not so Mrs. Hen, who wandered disconsolately into a nearby swamp, where she discovered a grassy nest in a hole. In the nest were seven liver-colored oblong eggs. They were soft-shelled, but otherwise resembled some she had seen laid by a disagreeable bantam which only the day before had been forwarded to Boston to pose as spring chicken at a 50-cent table d'hote restaurant. The bantam had certainly been most disagreeable and greedy, but the chickenless Mrs. Hen had a mother's heart and she straightway encamped on the eggs. On the fourteenth day the eggs began to quiver and Mrs. Hen poked them approvingly and cocked her head expectantly. Then she got a genuine surprise.

Instead of moist and downy chicks there appeared seven pointed and shiny heads, surmounted by pairs of jet black eyes that regarded the matronly fowl wonderingly. Then out wriggled seven slim, sleek reptiles about the size of angleworms and fully as appetizing. The hen promptly started for the barn-yard, trying hard to feel proud of her wriggling family. She no sooner hove in sight of the fowl in the barn-yard than there was a commotion. The big chief rooster crowed shrilly and was making for the tail of the nearest snake, when the hen pecked him in the eye.

The chief rooster was just getting over his surprise and preparing for a flank movement when Mr. Clark appeared. He recognized the youngsters as striped adders, a harmless variety, and he put the whole outfit in a big soap box to see what would happen. Then he hunted for the snake nest, which he found in the swamp. At last accounts the family was thriving.

GIRL HANGS IN MIDAIR.

Then Drops Fifty Feet Into Friendly Arms and Coolly Asks for Her Pet Kitten.

Alice, the little eight-year-old daughter of James Freeman, of Beatrice, Neb., who lives on the third floor of the bank building, corner of Fourth and Court, narrowly escaped death recently. She was playing with a kitten on the window ledge at the rear of the building on the third floor,

THEY CAUGHT HER IN THEIR ARMS.

when the screen suddenly gave way and the little one lost her balance and fell. Five or six feet below the window she caught a wire with one hand and desperately clung to it until her strength gave out, but not until passersby saw her awful plight. Sylvester Young and Dr. Glass, at their own personal risk, bravely placed themselves under the little one's form, and as she shot down from the dizzy height to what otherwise would have been certain death, they caught her in their arms.

She was uninjured by the terrible fall of 50 feet, except from the nervous shock, and her brave rescuers were uninjured. The little one's first inquiry was for her kitten, which has not been seen.

NEGROES WORKED UP

Expect Day of Judgment to Arrive on November 25.

Panic Caused by Typographical Error in Almanac—Preacher Reads Prophecy and His Followers Stop All Work.

The error of the compositor in merely substituting the figure 1 for the figure 5 in setting up the matter for the 1903 issue of Greer's almanac, which, with the possible exception of the Bible, is the most widely read publication in rural homes, both white and black, in the south, has resulted in a period of excitement almost approaching a panic among the negroes of the little city of Gainesville, Ga., who think that the day of judgment is near at hand and that all earthly things are soon to end.

The panic among the negroes was caused by a recent sermon by Rev. J. D. Lovejoy, pastor of the St. Paul Colored Methodist Episcopal church, of Gainesville, and the most intelligent and generally respected negro minister in the town, in which he declared that the day of final judgment will come on November 25 of the present year, and, as if to dispel all doubt as to his authority, pulled a copy of Greer's almanac from his pocket and pointed out the incorrectly set item which is the cause of all the trouble.

In the November table of the rising and the setting of the sun the astronomers calculate for the 25th that the sun will rise at 6:59 a. m. and set at 5:01 p. m. Right here was where the printer got in his work which caused the negro minister and his flock to fear that this old world has only a few more short months to move in its orbit.

By substituting the 1 for the 5 he made it appear that on November 25 the sun is to set at 1:01 p. m. Lovejoy, in looking over his almanac, came to this item. It attracted his attention, and being a close student of the

"THE DAY OF FINAL DOOM WILL COME."

Holy Scriptures, he at once recalled that passage of Amos (viii., 9), which reads:

"And it shall come to pass on that day, saith the Lord God, that I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in the clear day."

The thought of doubting the truth of the time set in the almanac did not once occur to the preacher. He would just as soon have doubted a statement in his Bible. Despite the difference in time of one hour and one minute between the time given in the almanac for the setting of the sun on November 25 and that given in the Bible for its setting on the doomsday, he at once associated the two and became firmly convinced that it was his duty to convey to the members of his congregation the discovery he had made.

On last Sabbath he took for his text the scriptural passage quoted, and then, with a voice trembling with excitement and a frame shaking with apparent fear, called attention to the statement in the almanac, and with the certainty of prophecy in his tones, announced November 25 as "that great day of the Lord's."

The next morning many of them failed to appear at their usual places of work, and for two days the labor situation of the town was demoralized. The negroes declared that they cared nothing for earthly things, as they were all soon to go to their reward. The excitement spread to outlying farms and many negroes deserted their crops and came to town to talk of the impending doom with those who had heard Lovejoy deliver his prophecy.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that white citizens have now persuaded nearly all of them to go back to their work on the idea that they will have to live until November 25, even if the judgment is to occur then, but all efforts to explain to them the error which caused the prophecy have been unavailing and Lovejoy and his hearers are still in mortal fear of November 25—and all because the compositor used the wrong figure and the proof-reader failed to catch the error.

Fat People to Be Taxed.

The project of a tax on fat people is being considered in Sweden. The advocates of the tax argue that when a man is above a certain weight he is in a well-fed and consequently prosperous condition, and so in a position to contribute easily to the public funds. It is proposed that persons weighing 125 pounds and less shall be exempt from the tax, but that persons weighing more than 125 pounds shall be subject to a graduated tax, which would be doubled for those weighing more than 180 pounds.

CARDINAL D. SVAMPA.

Famous Italian Churchman Noted for His Religious Zeal and Hatred of King of Italy.

One of the most powerful members of the college of cardinals is Archbishop Svampa of Bologna, Italy. He is the youngest of all the Italian cardinals

CARDINAL D. SVAMPA.
(Archbishop of Bologna and a Power in the Catholic Church.)

whose names have been in the papers lately in connection with the papacy. His age is 52 years, and he was created a cardinal in 1894. Svampa longs for that era, long gone by, when the idea prevailed that the pope should take the first place among the secular princes of Italy. He avoids the present king on every possible occasion, as he did his late lamented father, Emmanuel, and the king's grandfather, whom he positively hated. Some superstitious Italian cardinals supported Svampa's candidacy because of a very curious fact. There is a prophecy dating from the twelfth century, according to which Rome would in time see a line of popes indicated by certain symbols. The "Svampare" denotes "flame," and therefore it was believed that the old prophecy pointed to Svampa, and that in time his light would be sure to shine in the papal sky. Cardinal Svampa is a very large, rather coarse-looking man, and in striking contrast to the late pope, the most spiritual pontiff who has ruled these many years.

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Scene of Pope Pius' Boyhood Days

Early Environments at Riesi Reflected in After Life—Young Sarto Then Was Very Poor, But Happy—His Relatives Are Still Peasant Residents of the Little Town.

ALL the world knows that Pope Pius X. was born in the little village of Riesi, provice of Treviso, district of Castelfranco, Italy, but perhaps very few have considered the influence that such a birthplace has had on the life of the present pope.

Young Sarto was the favorite of everybody in his birthplace. He had a peculiar knack of making and keeping friends. He could join with the youngsters in their games, talk with the tradesmen, argue politics with the townsmen or discuss some point in philosophy or theology with the parish priest.

So was he in his subsequent career, and when he was a simple, humble priest and when cardinal and prince of the church he was constantly surrounded by

MOTHER OF POPE PIUS X.
(Humble Woman, Who Perferred Obscurity to Elegance.)

a group of friends. And among his personal friends and admirers was the small group that in the last conclave, after the first ballots, drew attention to his name.

A visit to Riesi at the present time is indeed an interesting experience. There stands the humble little house where the Sartos lived and where the present pope was born. It is a two-story affair, plain in structure, with square windows heavily barred and blinded. The entrance is unpretentious, the double wooden doors without glass, which plainly show their structure of rough unmatched boards, remind one of the doors on the commonest American stable. There is a small court in front and a pathway of rough stones skirts the house on its border.

The popes mother, who is now dead, always refused to live with her son Giuseppe when he was elevated in the offices of the church from a spirit of humility, saying that even his modest establishment was considered by her to be too luxurious in comparison with what she was accustomed to.

In one part of Riesi is the Spade inn. This modest little haven for travelers is kept by Cornelia, one of the pope's sisters, and her husband, Giovanni Parolin. Here he always stayed when he visited his relatives at Riesi and a special room was reserved for his use.

It is a plain, low-ceilinged little room with a miniature of the Madonna on the wall. The bed is a large double one of plain wood, and by its side is a small table with a crucifix on it. A plain wooden chair is the only other furniture.

Amelia Giovanni, her husband and children are the working force of the inn and the pope's sister spends most of her time in the kitchen, for she is an exceptionally good cook.

The pope has never tried to secure advancement for any of his relatives and has allowed his family to continue in the modest line of life to which they were born, saying that they would be happier when they depended on their own energies and resources.

Three of his sisters are spinsters. One of the others, Antonia, is married to a man so poor that she must support the family by dressmaking. Lucia is the wife of a sexton, who is occasionally a hawker, and the husband of the third sister keeps a little tobacco shop. One of the maiden sisters was housekeeper at the patriarch's palace in Venice.

At the end of a broad street in the pope's birth town stands the parish church where the young Father Sarto said his first mass. It is a large structure, with imposing spire. Near by Riesi is Castelfranco, home of the great master, Giorgione. Here Pope Pius was consecrated a priest. He was especially fond of the magnificent cathedral of Castelfranco.

The older brother of the pope, Angelo, lives in the village of Dellegrazie, province of Mantua, being the postman of this district and receiving $80 a year for his duties. He adds to his income by keeping a shop, in which he sells tobacco and pork. He has two pretty daughters.

When Pius X. was bishop of Mantua his brother Angelo used often to go there for reasons connected with his postal service. The other clerks would ask him jokingly why his brother did not find him a better position. Angelo, with sturdy independence, answered that he preferred only to be what he could make himself. Still, following papal precedence, the tobacconist and postman of Dellegrazie should become a Roman count.

The new pope is the seventh to come from the region of Venice. Among these popes was Benedict XII., who also came from Treviso, and who was elected pope 599 years ago.

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Pneumonia to the Front.

In Chicago and New York, according to recent statistics, pneumonia has now superseded pulmonary tuberculosis as the cause of greatest mortality.

Forty Legless Veterans.

There are 40 veterans of the civil war who lost both feet in battle. It is as one of these that Corporal Tanner's pension was increased to $100 a month, which is the same as that for the loss of both hands.

Distant Relative.

Jack—You don't mean to say that pretty girl we just passed is your sister?

Tom—Yes; I'm her brother-by-refusal.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

She Said It Sweetly.

He (musingly)—Sometimes I think I am a fool.

She (sweetly)—And at other times you think you're exactly right.—Columbia Jester.

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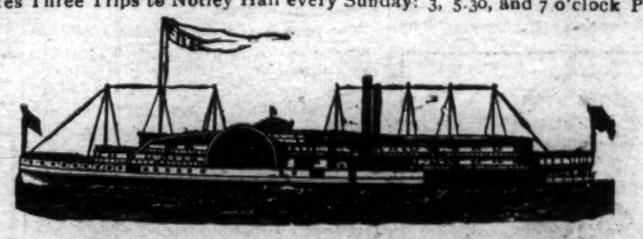

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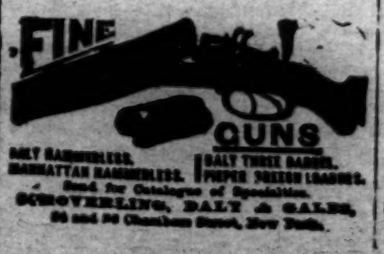

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